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THE MARKET REPORTER

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VOLUME I

JANUARY-JUNE

1920

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CORRECTIONS.

Page 11, Jan. 3: In the table "Receipts of Wheat" incorrect figures are given for "Wichita." The "Total, July–November, 1919, incl.," should be 9,834 carloads instead of 924.

Page 12, Jan. 3: In the table "Receipts of Shelled Corn for October and November, 1919," incorrect figures are given for "Wichita." The "Total October and November, 1919" column for "Wichita" should be 91 carloads instead of 2.

Page 15, Jan. 3: In the table "Exports of Meats from the United States, Fiscal Year Ending June 30," the grand total for the year 1916 should be 1,339,193,052 pounds instead of 339,193,052.

Page 26, Jan. 10: In the table "Wholesale Feed Prices at Manufacturing Centers" the date should be January 3 instead of January 10.

Page 27, Jan. 10: In the table "Exports of Grain by Grade, July 4 to December 27, 1919," the heading should be "July 11 to December 27, 1919," and the parentheses should indicate "bushels" instead of "bushels; 000 omitted." Under "Oats" the "No. 3 white clipped" column for "New York" should be 2,730,897 instead of 2,780,897. The "No. 3 white clipped" column for "Philadelphia" should be 1,538,517 instead of 1,488,517.

Page 58, Jan. 24: In the table "Receipts of Wheat, December, 1919," the "Total July–December, 1919" for the "Milwaukee" column should be 3,382 carloads instead of 8,382.

Page 62, Jan. 24: In the table "Decrease in Exterior Trade of Butter and Cheese in France" the quantities are expressed in "quintals of 220.46 pounds" instead of metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds.

Page 67, Jan. 31: In the table "Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs" the date should read "Week ending January 24" instead of January 31.

Page 89, Feb. 7: In the article "Comparative Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables," third paragraph, the last line should read "probably three-quarters of a billion dollars" instead of three-quarters of a million dollars.

Page 128, Feb. 21: In the table "Imports of Currants from Greece" which is a part of the article "Greek Currants again Coming to United States" the quantity for 1919 should be "540, 750 pounds" instead of 841,721 pounds.

Page 138, Feb. 28: In the table "Receipts of Wheat for January, 1920," incorrect figures are given for the period July, 1918–January, 1919. See page 204 "Receipts of Wheat for February." The correction is incorporated in the last column "Total July, 1918–February, 1919."

Page 142, Feb. 28: In the table "Spread between Prices of Raw Cotton and Cotton Fabrics" under "drills," weight should read "3.25 yards per pound" instead of 3.25 ounces per yard. Under "brown sheeting," weight should read "2.85 yards per pound" instead of 2.85 ounces per yard.

Page 183, Mar. 20: In the article "Butter Surplus in Netherlands" incorrect figures are given. See page 244.

Page 196, Mar. 27: In the table "Exports of Dairy Products and Oleomargarine from United States, February, 1920," the last column should have the heading "Condensed Milk." See page 223 for figures on "Condensed and Evaporated Milk."

Page 209, Apr. 3: In the table "Comparison of 1914 and 1920 Prices," the "March 1, 1914," price for "cotton" should be $0.126 and the increase per cent should be 187 instead of 200.

Page 254, Apr. 17: In the table "Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stock Yards," incorrect figures are given for the "receipts and local slaughter of cattle and calves" for 1920. See page 259.

Page 278, May 1: In the article "Condensed Milk Market," first paragraph, the fifth line should read "million pounds more than in February" instead of million cases. The first word in the seventh line should be "case" instead of pound.

Page 280, May 1: In the table "Prices to Jobbers of Certain Fruits and Vegetables" under "onions," the last line should be "Texas[3]" instead of West New York. Under "strawberries" the last line should be "Louisiana[3]" instead of West New York.

Page 286, May 1: In the table "Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk from the United States, 1914, 1916–1919," which is a part of the article "Export Trade in Condensed and Evaporated Milk," under "By months" the 1920 column for March should be 50,183,739 pounds instead of 48,703,690.

Page 305, May 15: In the article "War's Destruction Creates Hide Shortage," second paragraph, the ninth line should read "of 1917 and 1918" instead of 1916 and 1917.

Page 328, May 22: In the article "Texas Bermuda Onions," fifth paragraph, seventh line, the phrase "but by the third week in May" should be substituted for the word "and."

Page 353, June 5: In the table "Agriculture's Part in Foreign Trade," footnote, the word "fiscal" should be omitted from the third line, as the periods in the table represent calendar years.

Pages 353–368 in the issue of June 12 should be pages 369–384.

THE MARKET REPORTER

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Markets

WASHINGTON, D. C. JANUARY 3, 1920. VOL. 1, NO. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MARKET REPORTER is designed to be a medium through which the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture may present in convenient form marketing information of general interest and of permanent value. Important classes of agricultural products, both staple and perishable, will be covered. The information will be given in leading articles, comprehensive weekly and monthly summaries of movement, marketing, and prices of specified commodities, and tabulated statistics with interpretative text.

The leading articles will relate to marketing subjects of timely interest. Every effort will be made to present the statistical material in a form convenient for comparative studies through successive issues and volumes of the periodical. Many statistics of marketing are not of greatest value unless similar data are available for preceding years or periods. From time to time statements regarding various activities of the Bureau of Markets will be presented, and such general marketing information will be included as seems interesting and useful.

THE MARKET REPORTER is an outgrowth of earlier publications in more limited fields issued by the Bureau of Markets. The periodicals formerly issued under the titles of "Seed Reporter" and "Food Surveys" have been merged into this more comprehensive publication, which will also include some other information which has been issued heretofore in mimeograph form. THE MARKET REPORTER is not intended, however, to replace such market news reports as must be sent out within a few hours after they have been compiled.

Since THE MARKET REPORTER is an outgrowth of the market news services of the Bureau of Markets, a brief review of the history of that work may be of interest. Early in 1913, when the Office of Markets was organized upon the basis of a congressional appropriation of $50,000 "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with the marketing and distributing of farm products," there seemed to be an immediate demand for a market news service. Opinions varied as to what should be included in such a service, but when the Office of Markets was organized and undertook a study of its practicability it was at once evident that it was feasible and appropriate to collect and distribute daily information relating to supply and demand, prices and receipts in leading market centers, shipments made, and the destinations of such shipments.

After a year of preliminary investigation in the areas of commercial production and the large consuming centers, an experimental daily telegraphic market news service was inaugurated during the fiscal year 1915 by the Bureau of Markets (then the Office of Markets and Rural Organization) under definite and specific authority, covering certain fruits and vegetables. These daily reports were summarized also in weekly and seasonal reports. During the year 1917 a similar service was instituted for live stock and meats, dairy and poultry products, while quarterly, monthly, and weekly reports were developed for wool, honey, grain, seed, hay, feed, and cold-storage holdings.

In December, 1919, twenty-five series of Market reports were being issued in mimeograph form. Many of these are daily reports and contain information of such immediate and highly specialized value that THE MARKET REPORTER can not replace them, but it is thought that some of the series can be merged with this publication to advantage.

Cooperative relations are being established between the Bureau of Markets and the various State marketing agencies, to secure larger results in the collection and dissemination of market information. This has been especially necessary of late because of the increasing demand by county agents and farmers' organizations for information regarding the changing conditions of supply and demand and also for information regarding marketing organizations, methods, practices, and costs.

It is hoped that THE MARKET REPORTER may be of direct assistance alike to producers, dealers, and consumers. The producer should know what prices have been and what they now are on a country-wide basis, and he should know this not only for his own kinds of products or crops, but also for other kinds, in order to be in a position to judge what prices ought to be for his own produce. It is to the advantage of dealers as a class that market knowledge be extended so that supply and demand may be quickly balanced everywhere and no unduly high prices long prevail in one section nor unduly low in another. With a risk of wide local fluctuations lessened, the dealer can trade profitably on a smaller margin, thus permitting a higher price to the producer and lower price to the consumer. Consumers as a class are protected also because any temporary or sectional advance will be quickly offset by increased supplies from sections where lower prices prevail.

In general the man who keeps the main facts in mind and who learns to read the meaning of prices and other market information almost at a glance has a definite advantage in buying or selling. The larger the number who are well informed on values and conditions, the more uniform prices will tend to become in all sections and throughout the season, because all action based on knowledge of actual conditions tends to equalize prices and thus in the long run to benefit all classes.

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PERIODICAL REPORTS ISSUED DURING 1919 BY THE BUREAU OF MARKETS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

During the year 1919 the Bureau of Markets issued regularly, and distributed either from Washington or from its branch offices, a large number of series of market reports on a variety of commodities. An annotated list of these reports is given herewith. Certain series have been discontinued either because of the discontinuance of certain appropriations or for other reasons, and others will be superseded by sections in THE MARKET REPORTER. All series now available, with the exception of the telegraphic reports, which are sent charges collect, are in mimeograph form and are sent free of charge to applicants who transmit statements showing the need for them.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.

Daily Butter Market Report.—This report, issued at New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Minneapolis, and San Francisco, contains daily summaries of market conditions, receipts, shipments, cold-storage movement, and prices of fresh and storage butter in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Daily Cheese Market Report.—This report, issued at New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Minneapolis, and San Francisco, contains daily summaries of market conditions, receipts, shipments, cold-storage movement, and prices of various styles of American cheese in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Daily Egg Market Report.—This is a daily report of market conditions, receipts, shipments, cold-storage movement, and market supplies of eggs in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Daily Dressed Poultry Market Report.—This is a daily report of market conditions, receipts, shipments, and cold-storage movement of dressed poultry in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Weekly Butter Market Review.—This review, issued every Saturday, contains a summary of market conditions and gives receipts, shipments, supplies, cold-storage movement, and prices of butter in the cities mentioned above during the current week.

Weekly Cheese Market Review.—This review, issued every Tuesday, contains a summary of market conditions and gives receipts, shipments, and cold-storage movement of cheese in the cities mentioned above during the preceding week, together with a report of stocks in the hands of wholesalers and jobbers in each of these cities and in the hands of dealers and in cold storage at primary markets in Wisconsin.

Monthly Dairy Production Report.[1]—This report showed the quantity of butter, cheese, condensed milk, and other dairy products, including oleomargarine, manufactured in the United States, and the production for the corresponding month of the preceding year. Discontinued July 1, 1919. See next item.

Quarterly Dairy Production Report.—This report shows the quantity of butter, cheese, condensed milk, and other dairy products, including oleomargarine manufactured in the United States, and the production for the corresponding month of the preceding year. Supersedes the above report.

Fluid-Milk Market Report.—This monthly report shows the prevailing wholesale and retail prices of milk paid by the different classes of trade and prices paid to producers in the larger and more important cities of the United States. Summarized in THE MARKET REPORTER.

Monthly Condensed Milk Market Report.—This report shows factory wholesale prices of sweetened condensed and unsweetened evaporated milk and prices paid producers by condensaries for whole milk in each geographic section of the United States. Summarized in THE MARKET REPORTER.

FOOD.

Food Surveys.[1]—This publication, which was discontinued June 30, 1919, was a printed monthly, giving total holdings of various foodstuffs, as reported by elevators, warehouses, mills, wholesale dealers, wholesale grocers, and condensaries.

FOREIGN MARKETING.

Reports of Foreign Markets for Agricultural Products.[2]—This is a weekly report showing conditions in foreign countries or in the United States of interest to exporters and importers of farm products, as well as to producers.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Daily Market Reports of Perishable Fruits and Vegetables.—These reports are issued from permanent market stations located in 18 of the larger cities of the United States and from numerous temporary field stations in various producing areas during crop movement. They contain:

1. Telegraphic reports from all principal markets, giving the number of cars of each commodity unloaded daily, the origin of these commodities, prevailing jobbing prices, quality and condition of receipts, and marketing and weather conditions.
2. Telegraphic reports from all railroads handling the crops in question, giving shipments from each State or district up to midnight of the night before.
3. Numerous f. o. b. prices from the bureau's representatives in producing territory.

Semiweekly Summary of Car-lot Shipments.[1]—A semiweekly summary was issued until March 31 of the car-lot shipments of 61 commodities not covered in the weekly summary or of those upon which reports had been discontinued for the remainder of the season.

Weekly Car-lot Summary.—This summary gives the total number of cars shipped from each State, by days and weeks, as reported telegraphically daily to this bureau by transportation companies. Summarized in THE MARKET REPORTER.

Market Reviews.—The regular weekly Review, issued on Tuesday, summarizes market conditions, current supplies, and prices of perishable fruits and vegetables. This report is often supplemented by detailed reports on special crops during their heaviest shipping seasons. The week-end Review, issued on Friday, covers the same subjects more briefly and is intended primarily for the press. The monthly Review, a statement issued to the press, summarizes market conditions and tendencies for the preceding four weeks.

HAIR AND BRISTLES.

Hair and Bristles.[1]—Results of surveys made December 30, 1918, and July 1, 1919, showing stocks of hair and bristles in the hands of dealers and manufacturers on the dates of the surveys.

HAY AND FEED.

Weekly Hay and Feed Market Review.[1]—This report, issued at Washington, Atlanta, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Spokane contained current prices on hay and feed, supplemented by information as to supply and demand, trend of prices and other factors affecting the hay and feed markets. These reports were discontinued at all the offices on October 1.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Raw Stocks of Hides and Skins.—Report issued monthly, showing stocks in the hands of packers, dealers, importers, and tanners on the 1st of each month, and in transit to them. Summarized in THE MARKET REPORTER.

HONEY.

Semimonthly Market Report on Honey.—This report is issued during the heavy shipping season and shows the arrivals of honey on the market at 12 important cities, as reported to the railroads during the previous two weeks, as well as the range of jobbing prices for the different varieties and grades.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS.

Daily Report on Live-Stock Loadings.[1]—This report, which was issued early each morning from all of the local offices until discontinued July 1, showed the number of cars of each kind of live stock loaded the day previous in the United States, classified by destinations; also tabulated by State origins for a number of the larger market centers.

Daily Report on Meat-Trade Conditions.—This report shows prices, supply, demand, and trend of the market for fresh beef, veal, pork, lamb, and mutton in Boston, Chicago, New York City, and Philadelphia; issued early each morning from all of the local offices of the live stock and meat section of the bureau, including the foregoing cities and East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.

Weekly Summary of Meat-Trade Conditions.—A bulletin is issued from all of the local offices each Saturday giving a review of market supplies, demand and prices of fresh beef, veal, pork, lamb, and mutton at Boston, Chicago, New York City, and Philadelphia

Weekly Live-Stock and Meat-Trade News.—This bulletin is prepared in Washington and released every Thursday at all of the local offices. The purpose is to give prompt distribution to timely information pertaining specifically to potential supplies and market movements of live stock and meats, marketing methods, new restrictions

[1] Discontinued.

[1] Discontinued.

[2] The essential information in these reports will now appear in THE MARKET REPORTER, and the series will be discontinued.

[1] Discontinued.

and regulations affecting the marketing of live stock and meats, and other information of current interest and benefit to stockmen and others engaged in the live-stock and meat trade.

Monthly Report on Live Stock at Stockyards.[2]—This report is issued shortly after the 1st of each month from the Washington office. It includes the following information from 78 stockyards representing 69 cities:

1. Receipts of live stock during the preceding month and the cumulative receipts for the year to date of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, and mules.

2. Total shipments, showing the number of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, and mules shipped during the preceding month and the year to date.

3. Shipments of stockers and feeders, showing the number of cattle, hogs, and sheep shipped during the preceding month and the year to date for feeding and grazing purposes.

4. Local slaughter, showing the total number of cattle, hogs, and sheep slaughtered during the preceding month and the year to date at the market centers reporting.

Daily Telegraphic Reports on Live-Stock Markets.—These reports consist of brief telegraphic bulletins, prepared at intervals during each market day by the representatives of the bureau stationed on the Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and East St. Louis live-stock markets, showing the estimated live-stock receipts and the development of market conditions up to the hour of release. They are sent to all of the local offices, to the commercial news departments of the telegraphic companies for use in their market news reports of these live-stock markets, and to press associations which furnish live-stock market news to the daily papers. These reports are summarized and mimeographed for distribution daily by mail and messenger from all branch offices. The mimeograph report is known as the Daily Live-Stock Report.

PEANUTS.

Semiweekly Reports on Peanuts.—This report is issued during the heavy shipping season and shows the arrivals of peanuts on the markets at seven important cities, as reported by the railroads during the period intervening between each report, as well as the range of jobbing prices for different varieties and grades, and in addition prices prevailing in the principal producing and shipping sections.

SEEDS.

Seed Reporter.[2]—This publication was a printed monthly which gave timely information concerning condition, estimated acreage, yield per acre, production, movement, quality, prices, etc., of field and vegetable seed crops, obtained through the Seed Reporting Service of the bureau and supplemented by data from the Bureau of Crop Estimates and other bureaus of the department. The last issue was dated October 11, 1919.

STORAGE HOLDINGS.

Monthly reports[2] are issued showing storage holdings of the following perishable commodities in the United States: Box apples, barreled apples, case eggs, frozen eggs, American cheese, Swiss cheese (including Block), brick and Munster cheese, Limburger cheese, cottage (pot and bakers' cheese), cream and Neufchatel cheese, cheese (all others), creamery butter, packing stock butter, frozen beef, cured beef, frozen pork, dry salt pork, sweet pickled pork, lard, lamb and mutton, miscellaneous meats, broilers, roasters, fowls, turkeys, miscellaneous poultry and frozen fish (25 classes).

WOOL.

Quarterly Wool Stock Report.[2]—This report shows the available supply of wool held by wool dealers and textile wool manufacturers in the United States on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31. The stock is reported in pounds of grease, scoured and pulled wool, tops and noils, in all of the generally accepted commercial grades, combing and clothing, in both domestic and foreign. The report shows also the stocks held by manufacturers in the leading textile manufacturing States and the amounts held by dealers in the principal wool markets of the country.

Monthly Wool Consumption Reports.[2]—This report shows the amount of wool in the United States, which entered into the process of manufacture during the month, in pounds of grease, scoured, and pulled wool, in all the various commercial grades, combing and clothing, in both domestic and foreign. It also shows the amount of wool consumed in the principal textile manufacturing States, in pounds of grease, scoured, and pulled wool.

Monthly Report of Wool Machinery.[1]—This report showed the number of active and idle machines in the United States and the number engaged in Government work, as reported by wool manufacturers, from November 1, 1918, to June 2, 1919.

[1] Discontinued.
[2] The essential information in these reports will now appear in THE MARKET REPORTER and the series will be discontinued.

COOPERATIVE DAIRY COMPANIES IN NEW ZEALAND COMBINE.

Several of the largest dairy concerns in New Zealand have formed an amalgamation which places it among the largest enterprises of the kind, says the American Vice Consul in Charge at Auckland in a report to the Department of State, dated October 1, 1919.

The new concern will operate 7 butter factories, 11 cheese factories, 15 casein and 6 dried-milk factories, which will give an approximate annual output of 17,920,000 pounds of butter, 5,600,000 pounds of cheese, besides substantial quantities of casein and dried milk. It is estimated that the total output will be worth considerably over $35,000,000 a year. The report further says:

"The dairy and dried-milk industries in the North Island are making excellent progress, as this part of the dominion is excellently suited to dairying. In some parts of the island cattle can graze in the open pasture the whole year round, but in other parts must be fed on turnips when the grass is low. It is not necessary to provide shelter for dairy stock in the winter, particularly around Auckland and farther north, where frost is a rare occurrence and ice and snow are unknown."

DANISH BUTTER SITUATION.

The Finanstidende, Copenhagen, shows that farming conditions in Denmark are gradually returning to normal. The Danish people are still consuming margarine; consequently the stocks of butter are increasing, as the export markets are not taking the surplus. The Finanstidende says:

"The production of butter, which generally decreases at this time of the year, has not gone down this year. According to the Butter News, the milch cows were in poor condition after the meager fodder of the winter, but have now recovered their full productive capacity, and grass is still abundant everywhere. About three-fourths of the amount of butter produced at this time of the year before the war, is now being turned out, a quantity corresponding approximately to the reduction in the number of milch cows, about 23 per cent.

"The home consumption of butter in Denmark still being small, we have considerable quantities for export, but the sale is not so ready as might be desired. The export to England has been arranged, but difficulties have been met with elsewhere. The shipments to Germany and Switzerland are small and irregular; only small quantities go to Norway, and nothing at all to Sweden. So every week adds to our stores."

REQUEST FOR THE MARKET REPORTER.

For the time being THE MARKET REPORTER will be sent free of charge to applicants who transmit statements showing the need for it. Some of the earlier issues are being sent to certain persons who have not requested it but whose names are on the mailing lists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Anyone who wishes to receive THE MARKET REPORTER regularly should send in the information indicated below if he has not already done so.

Name ..... County .....

P. O. ..... State .....

Business or occupation .....

Kind or kinds of farm products in which interested .....

.....

The names of periodicals or reports (mimeograph or printed) that are being received or have been received by applicant regularly from the Bureau of Markets or any other branch of the United States Department of Agriculture: .....

.....

LIVE STOCK

LIVE STOCK MARKET CONDITIONS.

Week Ending December 27, 1919.

Owing partially to the holiday interruption in the week's marketing, aggregate receipts of 149,000 cattle, 593,800 hogs, and 169,900 sheep at 10 markets showed large decreases compared with the 269,700 cattle, 754,200 hogs, and 313,800 sheep received the previous week. Beef-cattle prices scored irregular with sharp advances both at Chicago and principal Missouri River markets.

Upturns measured from 25 cents to $1.50 per hundredweight. Heavy falling off in receipts was one of the chief bullish influences. General quality was medium to good with the majority of sales of beef steers made within a range of $10.50 to $15.50 and only an occasional load of sufficient quality and finish to make $19 or better. Butcher cows and heifers, canners and cutters, and bulls and veals also advanced, although gains were not as sharp as in the major market. The stocker and feeder market radiated strength and there was fair activity at higher prices. In the hog division the market fluctuated somewhat with comparatively few net-price changes recorded for the week. Light receipts of sheep and lambs and an advancing market for lamb and mutton in the East were influences largely responsible for an advance of $1 to $1.50 on lambs and 50 cents to $1.25 on sheep and yearlings, placing values on a new high level for December. Top lambs reached $18.50 at Chicago, $17.30 at Kansas City, $17.65 at Omaha, and $18 at East St. Louis. Strictly choice ewes reached $11 at Chicago and $10 at Kansas City and Omaha. Strength featured the trade in feeding sheep and lambs and some inquiry also was noted for desirable breeding stock.

The week beginning December 29 shows some enlargement in supplies at the start and beef-steer trade rules mostly 25 to 50 cents lower with feeders slow. There is some irregularity in the trend of the hog market, Omaha and St. Louis being steady to 10 cents lower with Kansas City and Chicago strong and mostly 10 to 30 cents higher. Purchase of 13,523 hogs by shippers at Chicago Monday was a strengthening factor. Quality of hogs is good. The trade in sheep and lambs opened slow and steady to 25 cents lower.

WHOLESALE MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Week Ending December 27, 1919.

The high cost of living seemed to have been forgotten during the week, as turkeys sold for the highest prices on record with the demand not fully supplied. Other dressed meats were neglected and a weak undertone prevailed generally at all markets with some accumulation toward the close which was carried over for the next week's trade. While there were no violent fluctuations in wholesale prices, the tendency on beef, pork, and mutton was downward, although wholesalers were inclined to carry a surplus rather than make concessions; for this reason there was a liberal carryover at the principal markets with prices at the close about steady with those of the week

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1919.

[Prices per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	Dec. 30.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.	Dec. 30.	Dec. 30.
HOGS.					
Top	$14.40	$13.65	$11.50	$11.50	$14.00
Bulk of sales	$14.15-14.35	$13.25-13.50	$14.15-14.40	$14.25-14.45	$13.65-13.85
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.10-14.40	13.25-13.50	14.10-14.40	14.10-14.50	13.70-13.90
Medium (200-250 pounds), medium-choice	14.20-14.40	13.30-13.50	14.10-14.50	14.15-14.50	13.75-14.00
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice	14.15-14.35	13.15-13.45	13.75-14.50	13.80-14.25	13.60-13.90
Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice	13.75-14.25	12.85-13.25	13.50-14.40	13.25-13.90	13.50-13.75
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	13.60-14.00	12.75-13.15	12.75-13.00	13.25-13.75	13.60-13.70
Packing sows (200 pounds up), rough	12.75-13.50	12.00-12.75	12.25-12.75	13.00-13.25	13.40-13.60
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium-choice	13.00-14.00	12.25-13.25	12.00-14.25	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice	.....	.....	.....	12.75-13.35	11.25-13.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	18.75-20.00	18.75-20.00	.....	16.65-18.75	16.25-18.25
Good	14.00-18.75	14.65-18.75	13.50-16.50	13.50-16.65	13.50-16.00
Medium	10.75-14.00	11.25-14.65	11.50-13.25	11.25-13.50	11.25-13.50
Common	8.75-10.75	8.75-11.25	7.75-11.25	8.85-11.25	9.50-11.25
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	18.50-20.00	18.75-20.00	.....	16.35-18.50	16.00-18.25
Medium and good	10.75-18.50	10.75-18.75	11.25-16.00	10.75-16.35	12.00-15.75
Common	8.00-10.75	7.75-10.75	7.50-11.00	8.25-10.75	9.00-12.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	6.40-14.75	6.50-14.50	7.00-16.00	6.75-13.75	6.75-13.00
Cows, common-choice	6.25-13.50	6.25-13.50	7.00-12.50	6.65-11.75	6.50-12.75
Bulls, bologna and beef	7.75-11.75	7.40-11.50	6.25-10.25	6.25-10.00	5.50-10.25
Canners and cutters:					
Canner steers	6.00-7.75	6.00-7.50	5.75-7.50	6.00-7.75	.....
Cows and heifers	5.25-6.25	5.25-6.25	5.50-6.75	5.25-6.65	5.00-6.50
Veal calves:					
Light and handy weight, medium-choice	15.75-17.00	15.50-16.00	13.75-17.50	13.50-16.00	13.00-11.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	7.00-12.25	7.00-12.00	7.00-13.50	6.25-11.25	7.00-11.50
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	8.75-12.25	8.65-12.25	9.75-12.00	8.75-13.15	8.75-13.25
Medium (800-1,000 pounds), common-choice	7.25-11.75	7.25-11.75	8.25-11.50	8.00-12.40	7.50-12.50
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	7.00-11.00	6.75-11.00	6.75-10.75	7.75-11.50	7.25-11.50
Stocker Cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	6.00-10.25	6.00-10.25	6.25-10.50	6.00-10.50	6.75-11.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	6.25-8.00	6.00-7.50	6.25-8.00	5.50-8.35	5.50-8.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.50	8.00-10.25	8.25-11.00	9.00-10.75
Common and medium	7.25-9.25	7.25-9.25	6.50-8.00	6.00-8.00	6.75-9.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	15.50-18.40	15.50-17.75	15.00-18.00	16.10-17.60	16.75-17.40
Culls and common	11.75-15.25	11.50-15.25	7.50-14.50	9.75-16.00	12.00-16.00
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	11.65-16.00	11.75-15.00	12.00-15.00	12.85-15.10	14.00-15.75
Wethers, medium-prime	10.00-11.75	9.75-11.25	9.00-11.50	11.10-12.10	11.00-11.75
Ewes:					
Medium-choice	8.25-10.75	8.00-10.25	7.00-10.00	7.65-10.60	9.00-10.25
Culls and common	4.25-8.00	4.50-7.75	4.00-6.50	4.00-7.50	5.25-9.00
Breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings	.....	.....	.....	8.00-11.50	.....
Feeder lambs	13.50-16.00	13.00-15.00	.....	11.75-15.00	13.00-15.25

WHOLESALE PRICES WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1919.

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Dec. 30.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 30.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 2.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	.....	$25.00-$26.50	$25.50-$27.00	.....	$23.00-$25.00	.....
Good	$20.00-$21.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-25.50	$19.00-$22.00	19.00-22.00	$20.00-$23.00
Medium	16.00-19.50	15.50-19.00	15.50-19.50	17.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	17.00-19.00
Common	12.50-15.50	12.00-15.00	10.50-15.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00
Cows—						
Good	15.00-16.00	14.50-16.00	14.00-15.00	16.00	16.00	.....
Medium	13.50-14.50	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.50	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00
Common	11.50-13.00	11.00-12.50	10.00-11.50	12.50-14.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-14.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	.....
Common	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.00	8.50-10.00	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lambs—						
Choice	25.00-26.00	24.00-26.00	23.00-24.00	27.00-29.00	27.00-29.00	25.00
Good	24.00-25.00	22.50-24.00	20.50-22.50	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	21.00-22.00
Medium	22.00-23.50	20.50-22.00	18.00-20.00	22.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	20.00-21.00
Common	18.00-21.00	17.50-20.00	15.00-18.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	17.00-19.00
Mutton—						
Good	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.00	13.50-15.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00
Medium	13.00-14.50	12.00-13.50	11.50-12.50	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00
Common	11.00-12.50	10.00-11.50	8.50-11.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	25.00-26.00	23.50-25.00	26.50-28.00	27.00-29.00	27.00-29.00	26.00-28.00
Good	23.00-25.00	19.50-23.00	23.50-26.00	24.00-26.00	24.00-26.00	23.00-25.00
Medium	20.00-22.50	17.00-19.00	20.50-23.00	20.00-23.00	20.00-23.00	20.00-22.00
Common	17.00-19.50	13.50-16.00	17.00-20.00	15.00-18.00	15.00-18200	15.00-18.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 pounds, average	22.50-24.00	23.00-25.00	25.50-28.00	24.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	28.00-30.00
10-12 pounds, average	22.00-23.50	22.50-24.00	25.00-27.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	26.00-28.00
12-14 pounds, average	20.50-22.00	21.50-23.50	24.00-26.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	24.00-26.00
14 pounds, over	19.00-21.00	20.00-22.00	22.50-25.00	19.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	22.00-24.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	18.00-20.00	18.50-20.50	20.00-21.50	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-24.00
Picnic—						
4-6 pounds, average	18.50-21.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-22.00	.....	22.00-24.00	.....
6-8 pounds, average	17.50-19.50	17.50-19.00	19.00-21.00	21.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	22.00-24.00
8 pounds, over	16.00-18.00	17.50-18.00	17.50-19.50	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	24.00-26.00	24.00-26.00	27.00-29.00
Boston style	19.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-25.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	25.00-27.00

preceding, but from 50 cents to $1 lower than Monday, December 22. The sharp weekly declines on fresh-pork cuts which started about the middle of November were partly checked during the week and prices showed but slight changes from the close of the preceding week. Receipts of lambs at the eastern markets had only a small percentage of good and choice grades. The week's market on all grades was fully steady at Monday's prices to $1 higher than the week previous at New York and Philadelphia. Chicago weakened under an oversupply and prices at the week's close was 50 cents lower than Monday with a moderate carry over. Veal supply and demand were more nearly equal and resulted in generally healthy conditions with a slight tendency to higher prices late in the week.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	6,942	112	14,356
Denver	14,220	765	50,473
Kansas City	10,638	3,745	4,075
Omaha	4,808	142	10,389
St. Paul	4,114	5,068	1,413
Sioux City	4,780	491	1,890
Total	45,512	10,323	82,596
State destination:			
Alabama	3	.....	.....
California	.....	541	.....
Colorado	2,564	311	25,828
Illinois	4,580	392	1,416
Indiana	1,631	112	986
Iowa	5,920	1,061	2,055
Kansas	3,200	258	2,582
Kentucky	140	.....	.....
Maryland	152	.....	960
Michigan	447	.....	2,527
Minnesota	1,736	2,290	373
Missouri	3,804	1,089	1,389
Nebraska	4,447	278	10,433
New Jersey	34	.....	947
New Mexico	3,879	318	9,243
New York	172	.....	4,941
Ohio	1,258	.....	948
Oklahoma	523	126	.....
Pennsylvania	428	.....	720
South Dakota	768	132	147
Tennessee	51	.....	.....
Texas	7,855	1,318	15,352
Virginia	114	.....	.....
West Virginia	61	.....	.....
Wisconsin	426	146	1,192
Destination not given	1,310	1,951	548
Total	45,512	10,323	82,596

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1919.

	Chicago.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt	Av. cost.
Monday, Dec. 22	235	$13.79	180	$13.77	246	$13.37
Tuesday, Dec. 23	239	13.34	191	13.56	250	13.07
Wednesday, Dec. 24	226	13.41	201	13.41	247	13.20
Thursday, Dec. 25 [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday, Dec. 26	237	13.56	197	13.61	254	13.43
Saturday, Dec. 27	238	13.83	228	13.71	245	13.52
Average	236	13.50	191	13.61	248	13.27
Average, week ending Dec. 20	223	13.94	190	13.46	245	13.25
Average, week ending Nov. 29	227	13.39	177	13.69	267	13.53

[1] Holiday.
The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1919.

	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	51,632	19,743	31,889	198,052	31,244	166,808	71,816	15,280	56,536
Kansas City [1]	25,222	22,253	17,766	56,876	7,547	38,637	17,165	7,908	10,426
Omaha [1]	22,536	7,598	13,845	65,640	15,905	42,658	35,931	12,127	25,090
East St. Louis	14,602	.....	[2] 13,539	83,879	.....	[2] 69,168	7,044	.....	7,700
St. Paul	15,144	6,606	7,034	43,019	6,817	23,750	7,594	2,924	3,440
Sioux City [1]	10,508	6,676	5,607	43,192	12,213	30,766	13,402	8,683	6,573
Denver	25,488	17,810	2,295	6,037	795	4,977	78,061	65,095	2,123
Total	165,132	80,686	91,975	496,695	74,522	376,764	231,003	112,017	111,888

[1] Week ending Friday, Dec. 26, 1919. [2] Slaughtered under Federal inspection St. Louis and East St. Louis.

COMPARISON OF WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES.

The table "Comparison of wholesale prices of western dressed fresh meats, 1919, 1918, and 1917," shows the weekly range of prices of western dressed fresh beef and lamb and mutton paid by retailers in New York City and Boston during the week ending December 26, 1919, and the corresponding weeks of 1918 and 1917, according to the daily reports on meat-trade conditions and prices issued by the Bureau of Markets. In comparing these prices with those the consumer pays the retailer, it must be remembered that other factors besides the wholesale cost of the goods sold affect retail prices and a knowledge of these factors is essential before making accusations of profiteering.

Wholesale prices of beef at both New York and Boston averaged approximately $3 per hundred pounds lower during the last week of December, 1919, than during the same week in 1918, but unevenly from $1 to $5 higher on the better grades of beef than during the last week in 1917. While prices on good beef showed strong advances over December, 1917, low-grade beef was generally 50 cents to $1.50 lower. The small percentage of good and choice grades offered and the liberal offerings of medium and common grades during the close of 1919 is, to some extent, responsible for the wider margin and shows there is a tendency to market cattle after a short feeding period or in a half fat condition.

The wholesale prices of lambs showed but little variation during the 1917 and 1918 periods, although the tendency was upward. Prices at New York during the week ending December 26, 1919, averaged about $4 higher than those of the corresponding weeks in 1917 and 1918, while Boston prices were between $2 and $3 higher.

Mutton did not follow the trend of lamb prices. A comparison shows the New York market the last week in 1919 as approximately $4 lower than during the same period in 1917 and about $1 higher than in 1918. The market at Boston was $5 lower than in 1917 and $1 lower than during the closing week of 1918.

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH.

December 15, 1919.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets shows the following storage holdings of frozen fish, cured herring, and mild cured salmon for December 15, 1919. The quantities shown include an estimate of the holdings of storages not reported. In each case these estimates are less than 6½ per cent of the total holdings.

The holdings of frozen fish amounted to 73,936,025 pounds, compared with 96,600,247 pounds on December 15, 1918, a decrease of 22,664,222 pounds, or 23.5 per cent.

The holdings of cured herring amounted to 21,754,806 pounds, compared with 18,740,349 pounds on December 15, 1918, an increase of 3,014,457 pounds, or 16.1 per cent.

The holdings of mild cured salmon amounted to 9,407,192 pounds, compared with 6,672,148 pounds on December 15, 1918, an increase of 2,735,044 pounds, or 41 per cent.

(See foreign markets section, pages 15 and 16, for foreign notes on live stock.

COMPARISON OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED FRESH MEATS LAST WEEK IN DECEMBER FOR YEARS 1919, 1918, 1917.

	New York; range, week ending—			Boston; range, week ending—		
	Dec. 26, 1919.	Dec. 27, 1918.	Dec. 28, 1917.	Dec. 26, 1919.	Dec. 27, 1918	Dec. 28, 1917.
Beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$23.00–$25.00	.....	$19.00–$22.00	$23.00–$25.00	$27.00	$18.00–$21.50
Good	19.00– 22.00	$23.00–$25.00	17.00– 19.50	20.00– 23.00	24.00– 25.00	17.50– 19.00
Medium	17.00– 19.00	20.00– 23.00	16.00– 18.00	18.00– 20.00	21.00– 23.00	16.00– 18.00
Common	14.00– 16.00	16.00– 19.00	15.00– 16.50	15.00– 17.00	18.00– 20.00	16.00– 16.50
Cows—						
Good	16.00	18.00– 20.00	15.00– 16.50	14.00– 16.00	15.00– 16.50	14.50– 16.00
Medium	14.00– 15.00	14.00– 16.00	14.00– 16.00	13.00– 14.00	13.50– 14.50	14.00– 15.50
Common	12.50– 14.00	12.50– 15.00	13.50– 15.00	12.00– 13.00	13.00– 14.00	13.50– 14.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	14.50– 15.50	.....	14.00	12.50– 13.50
Medium	11.00– 12.00	12.00– 14.50	13.50– 15.00	12.00– 13.50	13.00– 13.25	12.00– 12.50
Common	9.00– 10.50	11.00– 13.00	13.00– 14.50	11.00– 12.00	12.50– 13.00	.....
Lamb and mutton:						
Lambs—						
Choice	27.00– 30.00	22.00– 24.00	22.00– 25.50	24.00– 25.00	22.00– 23.00	22.00– 24.50
Good	25.00– 26.00	21.00– 23.00	21.00– 25.00	23.00– 24.00	20.00– 22.00	21.00– 24.00
Medium	22.00– 24.00	20.00– 22.00	20.00– 24.00	22.00– 23.00	19.00– 21.00	18.00– 22.00
Common	20.00– 21.00	17.00– 20.00	19.00– 23.00	20.00– 21.00	18.00– 20.00	.....
Yearlings—						
Good	.....	.....	21.00– 22.00	18.00– 20.00	17.00– 19.00	18.00– 19.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	17.00– 18.00	12.00– 14.00	13.00– 17.00
Common	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00– 15.00
Mutton—						
Good	15.00– 17.00	14.00– 16.00	18.50– 21.00	12.00– 14.00	13.00– 15.00	17.00– 19.00
Medium	14.00– 15.00	12.00– 14.00	17.50– 20.00	11.00– 12.00	12.00– 14.00	16.00– 19.00
Common	10.00– 12.00	10.00– 12.00	15.00– 18.00	10.00– 11.00	10.00– 12.00	.....

MONTHLY WOOL REVIEW.

For the Consumption-of-wool Reports schedules were sent to 543 textile manufacturing concerns in the United States. No consumption of wool was reported by 19 concerns; 4 concerns stated that their raw material consisted of tops, yarns and wastes, and 9 concerns have not reported. Based on their average monthly consumption for 6 calendar months, it is estimated that the 9 concerns not included used 336,000 pounds of grease wool, 125,000 pounds of scoured wool, and 7,000 pounds of pulled wool.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL, BY STATES, DURING NOVEMBER, 1919.

State.	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Massachusetts	19,450,556	2,583,467	511,314	22,545,537
Pennsylvania	6,750,636	980,889	263,482	7,995,007
Rhode Island	5,555,453	388,884	142,380	6,086,717
New Jersey	4,390,915	153,088	5,064	4,558,067
New York	2,951,802	628,069	278,616	3,858,487
Connecticut	715,716	866,063	117,053	1,698,832
New Hampshire	1,073,937	348,887	77,935	1,500,759
Ohio	1,199,660	47,276	33,721	1,280,657
Maine	282,761	516,367	137,268	936,396
Total	42,380,636	6,512,990	1,566,833	50,460,459
Other States	767,285	1,092,992	108,118	1,968,395
Grand total	43,147,921	7,605,982	1,674,951	52,428,854

RAW STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

[Numbers of pieces in stock and in transit Nov. 29, 1919.]

	Nov. 29, 1919.	Oct. 31, 1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Per cent.*
Cattle hides	6,719,202	6,436,765	+ 4.4
Calf and kip skins:			
Calves	1,806,367	2,007,208	− 10.0
Kips	1,086,211	1,097,039	− 1.0
Horse hides	244,397	171,451	+ 42.5
Horse fronts (whole)	133,216	104,803	+ 27.1
Horse butts (pairs)	326,665	290,761	+ 12.1
Horse shanks	10,078	49,667	− 19.3
Mule hides	340	335	+ 1.5
Colt, ass, donkey, pony	7,621	8,865	− 14.0
Kangaroo and wallaby	827,529	817,268	+ 1.3
Deer and elk	173,724	203,945	− 14.8
Goat	14,248,129	15,302,942	− 6.9
Kid	331,389	2,239,604	− 85.2
Cabretta	2,677,336	2,574,499	+ 4.0
Sheep and lamb	9,336,961	10,122,930	− 7.8
Buffalo	370,037	391,718	− 5.5
Pig and hog:			
Skins (pieces)	64,227	64,453	− 0.4
Strips (pounds)	1,026,422	949,628	+ 8.1
Alligator skins	1,199	13,380	− 91.0
Other hides and skins	29,575	3,421	+763.8

This table is compiled from reports received from 1,235 packers, dealers, importers and tanners. Many of these firms also rendered reports for their subsidiary and branch establishments, which makes the total number of reports considerably larger than 1,235. Schedules were sent to 1,346 firms. Of these 131 replied advising that they had no stock on hand and 111 did not return the schedules in time for inclusion in this table.

Of the firms that failed to report promptly for October, 94 reports were received too late to be included in the regular October report. These aggregated 516,646 cattle hides; 191,860 calf skins; 117,055 kip skins; 416,315 sheep and lamb skins; 326,548 goat, kid and cabretta skins; 119,031 horse, colt and donkey hides; 282,684 kangaroo skins; 195 deer skins; and 1,542 pig skins.

The complete report on raw stocks of hides and skins, showing stocks by classes and grades, is issued monthly and will be sent regularly on request without charge.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND GRADES DURING NOVEMBER, 1919 AND 1918.

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	November, 1919.	November, 1918.	November, 1919.	November, 1918.	November, 1919.	November, 1918.	November, 1919.	November, 1918.
FINE.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Combing:								
Domestic	8,616,392	4,144,447	46,150	47,413	31,136	107,047	8,696,678	4,298,907
Foreign	5,438,910	3,614,067	83,219	177,643	.....	300	5,522,129	3,792,010
Clothing:								
Domestic	687,987	517,007	702,577	401,673	115,801	107,321	1,506,365	1,026,001
Foreign	631,485	301,818	1,317,268	624,228	14,743	31,582	1,963,496	957,628
ONE-HALF BLOOD.								
Combing:								
Domestic	4,967,127	1,854,401	64,616	358,966	51,887	232,211	5,083,630	2,445,581
Foreign	2,199,630	2,271,993	7,101	43,061	.....	60,202	2,206,731	2,375,256
Clothing:								
Domestic	840,167	322,701	595,359	485,929	157,387	148,775	1,592,913	957,405
Foreign	561,353	52,117	397,311	373,964	28,170	33,555	986,834	459,636
THREE-EIGHTHS BLOOD.								
Combing:								
Domestic	3,005,233	2,110,095	141,753	494,646	278,416	247,752	3,425,402	2,852,493
Foreign	2,633,285	1,391,176	96,673	325,489	1,440	.....	2,731,398	1,716,665
Clothing:								
Domestic	297,969	349,620	926,145	632,858	366,359	153,792	1,590,473	1,136,270
Foreign	120,098	262,385	658,130	376,439	29,326	31,792	807,554	670,616
ONE-FOURTH BLOOD.								
Combing:								
Domestic	3,016,578	3,040,300	192,039	205,450	124,526	211,786	3,333,143	3,457,536
Foreign	3,374,411	2,534,080	432,233	479,038	7,008	7,020	3,813,652	3,020,138
Clothing:								
Domestic	263,377	250,587	539,687	448,598	137,658	116,907	940,722	816,092
Foreign	161,629	256,243	481,652	2,315,376	28,151	30,294	674,432	2,601,913
LOW OR LINCOLN.								
Combing:								
Domestic	130,977	56,349	17,877	32,482	4,613	5,887	153,467	94,718
Foreign	1,490,897	2,787,243	30,113	14,596	14,719	2,182	1,536,029	2,804,021
Clothing:								
Domestic	17,775	13,418	71,828	62,488	1,047	8,870	90,650	84,776
Foreign	171,660	288,304	136,134	101,305	976	14,175	311,770	403,781
CARPET.								
Combing, foreign	2,085,636	563,446	136,086	80,031	50,692	.....	2,272,414	643,477
Filling, foreign	2,386,501	1,173,944	185,905	230,779	227,121	81,193	3,099,620	1,485,916
GRADE NOT STATED.								
Domestic	24,935	127,645	36,084	42,829	775	200	61,794	170,674
Foreign	20,906	.....	6,652	11,183	.....	.....	27,558	11,183
Total:								
Domestic	21,868,517	12,786,573	3,334,115	3,213,332	1,272,605	1,340,548	26,475,237	17,340,453
Foreign	21,279,404	15,496,843	1,271,867	5,153,132	402,346	292,295	25,953,617	20,942,270
Grand total	43,147,921	28,283,416	7,605,982	8,366,461	1,674,951	1,632,843	52,428,854	38,282,723

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING NOVEMBER, 1919.

This information is furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It shows the amount of unmanufactured wool imported into the United States according to condition and country of origin.

Country of origin.	Class 1.			Class 2.		Class 3.		Total quantity.	Total value.
	Unwashed.	Washed.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Belgium	75,878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,878	$53,072
France	25,283	23,078	.....	.....	.....	54,911	17,833	121,105	87,431
Greece	27,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,155	.....	107,786	25,838
Ice and and Faroe Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,288	.....	45,288	11,322
Italy	.....	15,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,840	7,643
Spain	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	183,376	.....	183,420	52,175
Turkey in Europe	116,973	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132,487	.....	1,249,460	477,230
England	2,989,265	29,544	91,506	1,088,298	.....	1,385,825	.....	5,584,438	3,983,935
Scotland	100,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	750,289	.....	850,344	297,684
Canada	912,254	15,189	.....	13,810	802	.....	.....	942,085	599,623
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,734	.....	10,734	3,220
Guatemala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,068	.....	3,068	920
Mexico	582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	582	116
Argentina	10,070,630	1,600,441	1,125,232	166,203	.....	1,481,930	.....	14,444,436	5,912,706
Bolivia	650	5,772	.....	.....	.....	2,189	.....	8,620	5,965
Brazil	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	60
Chile	155,153	31,526	.....	555,774	.....	102,606	.....	845,059	369,223
Peru	162,534	22,354	.....	17,894	.....	5,430	12,597	220,809	99,053
Uruguay	4,489,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	278,681	.....	4,759,373	2,056,068
China	761,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,027,434	.....	2,788,725	809,794
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	6,000	3,000
Russia in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408,819	408,819	141,418
Turkey in Asia	68,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	575,667	.....	644,149	234,653
British South Africa	3,065,571	180,601	697,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,943,927	2,203,649
Portuguese Africa	350	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	245
Total for November	23,013,482	1,924,348	1,914,837	1,842,009	802	8,126,070	439,249	37,260,797	18,033,103
Total for May	24,990,594	984,354	2,239,278	395,098	226,800	15,408,392	188,411	44,483,144	20,134,192
Total for June	10,201,770	558,333	1,686,597	192,220	.....	12,819,881	47,951	55,706,333	26,437,428
Total for July	28,609,986	438,269	2,477,724	248,136	.....	4,511,191	.....	36,246,616	16,944,879
Total for August	40,283,600	125,203	1,246,447	751,669	76	6,408,829	8,925	49,135,569	24,192,402
Total for September	32,951,226	575,272	4,638,199	721,486	387	9,090,645	208,416	48,235,179	24,573,869
Total for October	26,143,513	467,669	1,800,680	2,153,076	5,274	13,547,509	.....	44,126,941	20,391,296

DAIRY AND POULTRY

DROP IN BUTTER PRICES.

Wholesale prices on the butter market declined on an average of 2 cents for fresh fancy creamery butter during the week ending December 27 at the five important markets: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco. In Chicago the average wholesale price of 65.5 cents was nearly 3.5 cents under the previous week and 1.4 cents below the average for the same week last year.

Contributory to the general depression was the persistent rumor of curtailed output of condensaries, which would probably result in an increased production of butter. The poor quality of fresh arrivals, caused partially by delayed shipments of upward to 10 days, has stimulated the demand for the better grades of storage butter. In fact, at one time during the week ending December 27 carload lots of fresh butter were actually offered at prices lower than those asked for storage stocks. There was very little demand for the inferior grades of butter even at greatly reduced prices.

While storage holdings at the five markets for the week ending December 27 were nearly double those for the same week in 1918, little anxiety was expressed, as withdrawals continued at a satisfactory rate, and the prices of butter remained firm. The market was unsettled on the fresh make, and it was generally conceded that very little improvement could be expected before the first of the year.

HOLIDAYS STIMULATE DEMAND FOR FANCY CHEESE.

The cheese market during the week ending December 27 failed to follow the break which occurred in the butter market. In the face of practically no exports, increased production, and a material decline in butter, cheese prices were maintained and slightly increased in some markets. This was probably due in the main to strengthened demand for the fancy cured cheese for the holiday trade. While the quality of the fresh make continues unsatisfactory, the warmer weather in the Wisconsin district prevented freezing of cheese in transit (a prevalent trouble during the previous weeks), thereby improving the quality of the receipts in the market.

Wholesalers, realizing the impracticability of moving any appreciable quantity of the heavy storage holdings of inferior cheese during the holiday period, confined their activities largely to supplying the demand for the better grades and clearing such stocks as could be sold at existing prices. The market during the week ending December 27 was about steady, with somewhat brighter prospects for the first of the year, as it was reported that some buyers had recently exhausted their stocks of stored cheese and at present were buying for immediate needs.

EUROPEAN BUTTER PROSPECTS.

"Reviewing the world's position of butter in the light of to-day, it certainly looks as though it might be nearly two years before conditions revert to anything like a normal level, and as long as the present scarcity of butter continues some sort of control may be thought necessary, if only to insure equitable distribution." This quotation from Messrs. W. Weddel & Co.'s annual review of the imported dairy produce trade will be somewhat disheartening to those who have been unable to accustom their palate to the now unbiquitous margarine. But good margarine, it is generally agreed, is better than bad butter, and "the quality of some of the Government butter has been very unsatisfactory. Owing to short supplies and a preponderance of inferior quality goods, the Government has from time to time been obliged to deliver blended butter to the trade, and a proportion of this has been hardly fit for counter trade." During the 12 months ended June 30 last, imports of butter into the United Kingdom were 70,775 tons, as against an average of 210,000 tons before the war. An interesting point in connection with butter control in Europe is the fact that whereas the price in England is 2s. 6d. [$0.61] per pound, it is 3s. 6d. [$0.85] in France, 5s. [$1.22] in Italy, 3s. 8d. [$0.89] in Sweden, and 6s. [$1.46] in Germany.

Margarine, imports of which from foreign countries have now entirely ceased, is also cheaper than in any other European country. Government control of imported cheese was partially relaxed in May last, but an early return to complete control is foreshadowed. The average top wholesale price of imported butter in 1918–19 was 248s. 5d. [$60.44] per hundredweight [112 lbs.], as against 252s. [$61.32] per hundredweight in 1917–18, while imported Cheddar cheese fetched 155s. 4d. [$37.80] per hundredweight wholesale in 1918–19, as against 130s. 8d. [$31.79] per hundredweight in the previous year. (The Economist, London, Sept. 6, 1919.)

(See Foreign Markets section, pp. 3 and 16, for additional foreign notes on dairy products.)

STATISTICAL REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Week Ending Dec. 27, 1919.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

Butter Review.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER, 92 SCORE.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	73	66	73½	71	67
Tuesday	70	65½	72	70	67
Wednesday	70	65½	72	70	64½
Thursday [1]					
Friday	70½	65½	71½	70	63½
Saturday	70½	65½	71	70	63½
Average for week	70.80	65.60	72.00	70.20	65.10
Previous week	73.25	68.95	73.08	72.83	65.50
Corresponding week last year	68.30	67.00	68.60	68.00	62.50

[1] Holiday.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Week ending Dec. 27.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	*Pounds.* 340,943	*Pounds.* 743,607	*Pounds.* 955,405
Withdrawn from storage	2,689,924	3,558,364	2,875,827
Decrease during week	−2,348,981	−2,814,757	−1,920,422
Total holdings	40,730,544	43,079,525	23,499,722

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS

	Pounds.
Week ending Dec. 27	5,873,885
Previous week	5,160,546
Corresponding week last year	8,569,200

Cheese Review.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND), AMERICAN CHEESE, NO. 1 TWINS.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco. [1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	31–32	30½–31	32–33	29	30
Tuesday	31–32	30½–31½	32–33	28½–28½	31
Wednesday	31–32	30½–31½	32–33	28 –28¾	30½
Thursday [2]					
Friday	31–32	30½–31½	32–33	28 –28½	30½
Saturday	31–32	30½–31½	32–33	26½	30½
Average for week	31.50	30.89	32.50	27.90	30.50
Previous week	31.50	30.75	32.50	30.25	30.21

[1] Flats. [2] Holiday.

COLD STORAGE OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco.]

	Week ending Dec. 27.	Previous week.	Last year.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Put into cold storage	340,426	288,676	321,971
Withdrawn from cold storage	728,876	897,229	563,905
Decrease during week	−388,450	−608,553	−241,934
Total holdings	21,685,964	22,074,414	7,129,237

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Dec. 27	2,535,045
Previous week	2,453,968
Corresponding week last year	2,378,959

Egg Review.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Week ending Dec. 27.	Previous week.	Last year.
	Dozen.	*Dozen.*	*Dozen.*
Put into cold storage	99,240	67,820	169,440
Withdrawn from storage	4,946,250	6,440,430	3,901,950
Decrease during week	−4,847,010	−6,362,610	−3,732,510
Total holdings	30,123,660	34,970,130	15,165,330

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Dozen.
Week ending Dec. 27	2,068,650
Previous week	1,951,650
Corresponding week last year	2,791,140

Dressed-Poultry Review.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Week ending Dec. 27.	Previous week.	Last year.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Put into cold storage	6,923,676	6,881,394	6,533,955
Withdrawn from storage	1,881,095	2,989,040	1,777,373
Decrease during week	+5,042,581	+3,892,354	+4,756,582
Total holdings	56,345,231	51,302,650	61,383,383

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Dec. 27	16,797,096
Previous week	16,535,641
Corresponding week last year	10,713,568

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Values Generally Well Maintained, Shipments Light.

December 23–29, inclusive.

Markets are quiet, and steady to firm for most lines. Potatoes and cabbage continue to advance. Onions and sweet potatoes show little change. Apples and lettuce tend slightly downward with an irregular movement. Shipments of nearly all leading lines have decreased further. Total movement the past seven days, 4,532 cars, compared with 5,712 the preceding period. Volume has decreased about one-half compared with a month ago.

Potatoes higher.

Continued gains of 10 to 30 cents occurred in western and northern producing sections. Average values of No. 1 sacked stock f. o. b. shipping points ranged close around $3.25 per 100 pounds. Nearly all markets were firm to strong. Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan No. 1 sacked white stock advanced 15 cents, closing $3.15 to $3.30 f. o. b. shipping points, and car-lot sales in Chicago advanced sharply to a closing range of $3.30 to $3.59 per 100 pounds, compared with $2.80 to $3.10 10 days ago. General jobbing range for this stock was $3.40 to $3.55. Colorado sacked round whites advanced about 30 cents at shipping points, closing $3.25 to $3.35. Idaho sacked Rurals made sharp gains, advancing to $3.59 cash to growers. New York sacked round whites advanced 10 cents in producing sections, closing $3.28 per 100 pounds, and ranged $3.15 to $3.50 in the principal consuming markets including some sales in bulk. Maine Green Mountains strengthened in New York and Boston, closing at $3.20 to $3.59 and closed higher also at shipping points, ruling $2.85 bulk f. o. b. Shipments increased to 1,741 cars compared with 1,581 last week. Maine shipped 511; Wisconsin, 281; Minnesota, 189; New York, 180; no other State exceeded 159.

Cabbage market stronger.

Values gained $5 to $15, but trade was light. Choice Danish seed stock held around $70 per ton bulk f. o. b. Western New York shipping points, and closed mostly $75 to $90 in consuming markets, but a somewhat weaker range prevailed for Northern Holland seed stock in middle western markets at $60 to $75. Shipments were 175 cars compared with 190 last week. Florida, Texas, and Louisiana shipped 12 cars of new cabbage. Most of the old stock was from New York and Wisconsin.

Onions firm.

Choice stock followed a fairly uniform range in all sections, generally $5.50 to $6.50 per 100 pounds for sales to jobbers, but New York and Chicago markets were weak at $5 to $6. Shipments decreased further with 123 cars, a loss of 82. New York shipped 15, Ohio 26, Massachusetts 34.

Apple market irregular.

Trade was slow in leading markets and prices inclined to sag slightly for some varieties and grades. New York Baldwins A 2½ weakened to a jobbing range of $7 to $8 per barrel for desirable lots and $5 to $6 for poorly colored, full ripe, or partly frozen stock. New York greenings A 2½ were steady at $8 to $9. Southeastern York imperials A 2½ strengthened to $7.50 to $9. Middlewestern Ben Davis held steady at $7 to $7.50 and choice middlewestern Jonothans at $9 to $9.50. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Jonathans ranged mostly $2.75 to $3.25 in leading jobbing markets. Washington extra fancy Winesaps sold at auction in eastern markets at $1.60 to $3, and to the jobbing trade at $2.75 to $3.25. Shipments were 611 cars boxed apples and 183 from barrel sections, compared with 344 and 282, respectively, last week. Washington shipped 412 cars, over four times as many as New York, the leading State of the barrel section.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

Sweet potatoes, New Jersey yellows, were fairly steady at $1.75 to $2.50 per hamper and Tennessee Nancy Halls were nearly steady at $1.40 to $1.75 in leading markets for this stock. Shipments are decreasing with 215 cars as compared with 351 last week.

Lettuce markets continued extremely irregular. Florida Big Boston ruled $1.20 per 1½-bushel hamper f. o. b. shipping points, with light demand, but conditions generally are improving. Northern markets ranged mostly $2 to $3 per hamper, but New York closed $3.50 to $4. California lettuce ranged mostly $2.25 to $3 per crate. Shipments were 152 cars, including 107 from Florida and 44 from California.

Orange shipments decreased to 699 cars compared with 1,661 last week. Florida reported only 278 cars.

Dry-bean shipments comprised principally 62 from California, 36 from Michigan, and 22 from New Mexico. Celery shipments included 60 cars from New York and 37 from California.

Sales of peanuts, Virginias, farmers' grade, showed a stronger trend in southeastern producing sections, ranging 8½ to 10 cents per pound. Virginia jumbos, cleaned, were firm at 14½ to 15 cents per pound, and No. 1 shelled stock ranged mostly 14½ to 15 cents. Southwestern stock, farmers' grade, was quoted $2.25 to $2.75 per bushel, as paid to producers, and southwestern shelled stock ranged at 16 to 18 cents, with few sales. Leading consuming markets quoted No. 1 Virginias at 15 to 16½ cents and Virginia jumbos, cleaned, still sold at 13 to 16 cents. Alabama and Georgia No. 1 shelled Spanish ranged 17½ to 18 cents in Chicago.

WESTERN NEW YORK POTATOES.

The crop of potatoes in western New York is reported to be mostly in the hands of growers, partly on account of lack of suitable warehouses in that section. The crop this year is very satisfactory, stock running good to large size, perhaps in some cases slightly oversize; shows good quality, was allowed to mature before digging, and was stored without frost damage and in good condition. From the beginning of the shipping season conditions gradually strengthened, with prices advancing. After early shipments, with the heavy movement beginning around the middle of October, and the market opening at $1.72 to $1.77 bulk, and $2.02 to $2.07 sacked; prices steadily advanced, closing at the end of December at around $3.20 per 100 pounds sacked. Throughout the season usually the demand has been very good. At present the situation is decidedly firm, with a very strong undertone. During the early part of November prices to growers touched $1.50 per bushel, declining just previous to Thanksgiving at $1.25 to $1.40, mostly around $1.30 to $1.35, and closing at the end of November at $1.40 per bushel with some shippers offering $1.50 per bushel for the following weeks' hauling. Growers are holding very firm, most of them wanting $1.50 per bushel to haul much stock, and are following each rise in the market very closely. Shipments are giving good satisfaction in consuming centers, and it is the concensus among well-posted persons that the crop here this year shows good quality and condition. In general, the situation has a very strong undertone at shipping points here.

RANGE OF SALES TO JOBBERS OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

	Week ending— Dec. 29, 1919.	Dec. 22, 1919.	One year ago.
POTATOES, No. 1, whites, sacked, per 100 pounds:			
New York (barrels)	$3.05–$3.15	$3.05–$3.35	$2.00–$2.35
Baltimore	3.25– 3.35	3.35– 3.50	2.00– 2.15
Boston	3.15– 3.45	3.10– 3.20	2.25– 2.50
Chicago	3.25– 3.50	3.00– 3.35	[1] 1.80– 1.90
Kansas City	.....	3.10– 3.25	[1] 1.80– 2.00
St. Louis	3.10– 3.50	3.00– 3.20	[1] 1.95– 2.00
Western New York, f. o. b. shipping point	3.18– 3.28	3.00– 3.20	1.92– 2.07
Minnesota, f. o. b. shipping point	3.15– 3.30	3.00– 3.15	1.65– 1.75
SWEET POTATOES, yellows, New Jersey and Tennessee, bushel hampers:			
New York	1.75– 2.50	2.25– 2.50	1.90– 2.40
Baltimore	[2] 5.50– 6.00	[2] 5.25– 6.00	[2] 5.75– 7.25
Boston	2.25– 2.35	2.25– 2.35	2.25– 2.50
Chicago	1.65– 1.75	2.00– 2.25	2.25– 2.40
Kansas City	1.30– 1.50	1.25– 1.50	2.00– 2.25
St. Louis	1.50– 1.65	1.65– 1.90	1.80– 1.85
APPLES, EASTERN BALDWINS, A 2½ Mid-West Jonathan, barrels:			
New York	7.00– 8.50	7.00– 7.75	5.50– 6.50
Baltimore	7.00– 7.25	7.25– 7.75	5.75– 6.00
Boston	7.00– 7.50	7.00– 7.50	5.50– 6.50
Chicago	7.00– 8.50	8.00– 8.50	6.00– 6.50
Kansas City	[3] 7.00– 7.25	[3] 7.00– 7.25	6.50
St. Louis	[3] 7.00– 7.50	[3] 7.00– 7.25	6.00– 6.75
Western New York, f. o. b. shipping point	.....	.....	5.25– 6.00
APPLES, NORTHWESTERN JONATHANS, extra fancy, boxes:			
New York	[4] 3.25– 3.50	2.75– 2.85	[4] 2.75– 3.00
Baltimore	.....	2.35– 2.40	.....
Boston	3.00– 3.25	.....	[4] 2.85– 3.00
Chicago	3.00– 3.25	3.00– 3.25	[4] 2.65– 3.00
Kansas City	2.75– 3.00	2.75– 3.00	2.50– 3.00
St. Louis	.....	2.75– 2.85	.....
F. o. b. northwestern shipping points	[5] 2.85	.....	[4] 2.15– 2.50
ONIONS, No. 1, yellow and red, sacked, per 100 pounds:			
New York	5.00– 6.00	5.00– 6.25	1.25– 2.25
Baltimore	6.00– 6.50	5.00– 5.25	1.50– 1.75
Boston	6.25– 6.50	6.00– 6.25	1.75– 2.25
Chicago	5.25– 5.50	5.00– 5.50	1.50– 2.35
Kansas City	6.00– 6.25	6.00– 7.00	1.65– 1.75
St. Louis	5.75– 6.00	5.25– 6.25	1.50– 1.60
Western New York, f. o. b. shipping point	6.00	6.00	1.50
CABBAGE, Danish and Holland seed, bulk, per ton:			
New York	75.00–80.00	.....	15.00–25.00
Baltimore	70.00–80.00	65.00–70.00	15.00–20.00
Boston	[6] 4.75	.....	25.00–30.00
Chicago	60.00–70.00	55.00–65.00	22.00–25.00
Kansas City	[3] 3.50	[3] 3.50– 4.00	[3] 1.50– 1.65
St. Louis	70.00–75.00	60.00–70.00	20.00–30.00
Western New York, f. o. b. shipping points	65.00–75.00	62.00–65.00	18.00–22.00

[1] Car-lot sales
[2] Maryland barrel.
[3] Mid-West Ben Davis.
[4] Winesaps.
[5] Bulk, per 100 pounds.
[6] Barrel.

MARKET POSITION OF POTATOES.

Active, Early Movement, and Comparatively High Level of Prices.

This year's potato price movement so far has been typical of seasons when the main crop is rather light. Prices were high for the first supplies, then came a decline as shipments increased, and finally a recovery of prices after shipments had passed their height.

Prices Followed Usual Course.

The main crop season opened in early September at $2.85 to $3.50 per 100 pounds, sacked for No. 1 Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minneapolis standard round white varieties in the leading terminal markets. Values declined steadily until the third week of October when prices were at the seasons' low points $2.25 to $2.70, while shipments were at the season's peak of about 1,000 cars per day. The recovery since then has been nearly continuous reaching $3.25 to $3.50 the last of December.

Less Irregular Than Last Season.

During this period of price recovery shipments have decreased steadily to an average daily movement in early December of about 300 cars, which is about the same as in early December last year, but is about 50 per cent larger than the movement at corresponding time two years ago, although 1917–18, as well as 1918–19, was a season of heavy yield. The after-harvest price recovery last year came to an end in early January, having lasted but a short time. After the middle of January the price trend was generally downward until late in March. In fact the 1918–19 season, except for a late spring rise and less irregularity of the price ranges in winter, was in a general way much like the 1917–18 season. There were heavy crops in both seasons.

Active Early Movement.

For the present season to December 1 total shipments of the northern main crop were 87,563 cars out of an estimated northern commercial crop of 123,518 cars. Shipments to corresponding date 1918 were 80,696 cars out of estimated commercial crop 146,048. Thus it appears that the car-lot movement of the main crop to date has been heavier than last year, although the estimated commercial crop is much lighter and although the early movement of last year was considered heavy in comparison with that of the preceding season.

The heavier early shipments this year have been in part because of the active demand before the main crop came forward. This no doubt drew heavily on the intermediate shipping States like New Jersey, which under other conditions often extended their shipping season through a longer period. The same cause led to early digging and shipment in the more northern potato States. Another incentive to early shipment was the danger of loss by rot in some eastern sections. Drought in the far West lessened supplies from that section, forcing some of the central and southern consuming markets to depend more than usual upon eastern and northern potatoes.

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Supply Responds to Price.

If a short crop is assumed, the active early movement must mean that the per cent of the crop remaining to be shipped is less than last year. But conclusions of this kind are deceptive because in its actual working out the volume of shipment in a crop of this kind depends largely on the price expected by the shippers. The total potato crop is always an immense quantity compared with other vegetables, and only about one-third of the whole crop appears as car-lot shipments. The rest is sold or used in some way near the point of production. If the price is low it hardly pays to ship many potatoes from remote producing sections. If the price goes up, shipments might be made to the most distant markets at a profit, and even the low grades, commonly fed to live stock or made into starch, will be worth shipping.

Sectional Prices Close Together.

The most impressive feature of the season's potato market has been the comparative uniformity of prices throughout the country, a condition caused in part by the high prices in the far West. During the second half of December, prices in Idaho, usually one of the lowest primary markets, were higher than in Maine, which commonly has been relatively high in price because near the great consuming centers. The extreme range in producing sections in all parts of the country was $2.85 to $3.25 per 100 pounds; the lowest figure was in Maine, while the highest was in Idaho and the next highest in western New York. At times there was less difference between prices east and west than between the adjoining States of Idaho and Colorado.

Comparison of prices in the cities of the two sections also shows considerable uniformity, with a jobbing price range in the middle-western cities, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, $3.25 to $3.50, compared with $3.15 to $3.50 in leading eastern cities. A year ago northern round white varieties were selling in consuming markets at $2 to $2.50 per 100 pounds, or fully $1 below the prices now prevailing.

Summary of Season's Prices.

The start in September was about 50 cents per 100 pounds higher than a year ago and about $1 higher than two years ago. The opening prices declined soon 50 to 75 cents and have since recovered to about the average of opening prices and are about $1 higher than on December 30 last year, while general price conditions in all sections are very uniform compared with previous seasons.

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF APPLES DECEMBER 15, 1919.

The report of the Bureau of Markets shows the cold-storage holdings of apples on December 15, 1919, to be 3,010,337 barrels and 8,607,265 boxes, compared with 3,104,050 barrels and 5,308,542 boxes on December 15, 1918. This represents a decrease of 3 per cent in the barreled-apple holdings and an increase of 62.1 per cent in the boxed apples.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CAR-LOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, WEEK ENDING MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1919.

Commodity.	Week ending Dec. 29.	Same week last season.	Total this season to date.	Total last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples (boxed)	611	327	31,734	22,184	25,581
Apples (barreled)	183	387	32,116	34,719	44,398
Cabbage:					
1918–19	175	101	20,805	25,595	29,362
1919–20	12	10	27	29	3,156
Cauliflower	123	17	821	784	[2] 2,311
Celery	105	110	5,477	5,554	6,366
Dry beans	131	170	3,007	2,819	7,521
Grapefruit	81	91	2,997	2,857	6,462
Lemons	24	135	1,455	2,250	9,532
Lettuce, mixed and bunched	152	208	1,403	786	7,207
Vegetables:					
1918–19	110	[1]	11,118	[1]	[1]
1919–20	39	24	371	197	1,585
Onions	123	126	16,559	18,441	22,550
Oranges	699	913	10,486	11,775	50,654
Sweet potatoes	215	149	10,495	7,439	10,540
Tomatoes	8	.....	35	13	4,468
White potatoes	1,741	1,430	113,654	116,135	176,480
Total	4,532	4,198	262,560	251,577	408,171

[1] Unavailable. [2] Probably incomplete.

SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM FLORIDA—CARS.

Commodity.	Crop year.			Calendar year 1916.
	1918–19	1917–18	1916–17	
Cabbage	1,539	3,774	[1] 268	867
Celery	2,056	2,462	2,211	3,002
Cucumbers	1,815	1,059	[2]	613
Lettuce	1,855	2,533	860	1,528
String beans	[1] 421	835	[2]	178
Peppers	[1] 769	917	[2]	121
Tomatoes	4,468	3,688	4,493	6,184
Mixed vegetables	[1] 313	[2]	.....	116
Potatoes	2,270	4,839	4,294	2,004
Oranges and tangerines	15,259	[1] 7,419	[2]	11,822
Grapefruit	6,100	[1] 2,914	[2]	1,874
Strawberries	21	79	193	573
Watermelons	[1] 3,853	2,179	3,602	2,320

[1] Probably incomplete. [2] Unavailable.

COMPARATIVE AUTUMN CAR-LOT MOVEMENT OF LEADING PRODUCE COMMODITIES.

	November.		October.		September.		Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.		Total last season to Dec. 15.[1]
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
Apples (boxed)	9,867	6,380	14,620	9,854	3,420	2,840	28,840	21,102	21,243
Apples (barreled)	4,741	7,134	15,068	6,139	2,351	2,241	23,318	17,399	33,606
Cabbage	2,340	3,296	4,717	5,051	1,313	1,216	9,194	10,476	25,239
Grapefruit	1,450	1,007	838	1,050	257	143	3,004	2,580	2,580
Onions	1,693	2,410	2,676	4,211	1,933	1,823	6,877	8,983	18,076
Oranges	4,344	3,335	2,594	4,636	607	503	11,875	13,800	13,800
White potatoes	15,741	15,310	28,776	24,869	10,668	10,321	59,677	55,257	112,607
Sweet potatoes	2,310	1,500	2,647	1,951	1,315	1,129	7,003	5,294	6,975

[1] Includes all shipments from beginning of season.

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED

FEED MARKET NOTES.

Week Ending December 27, 1919.

Feed Demand Weaker.—Owing to the usual holiday dullness and the fact that most of the mills have resumed operations, thus increasing the supply, the demand for all kinds of mill feed is not so strong as during the past few weeks.

Bran.—The demand for bran in all the markets except in the extreme West is not so urgent as during the past few weeks. The weather has moderated, causing a lessened feeding demand. Since the settlement of the coal strike the mills have resumed operations and the supply is now reported as adequate in practically all of the markets.

Minneapolis millers and jobbers are reported as having liberal supplies and as being in a position to make prompt shipment at current prices. Boston, Baltimore, and other eastern markets report the demand rather dull, probably because of the holiday season. The present supply is adequate, but there seems to be a steady undertone to the market which will prevent any decline in prices and may cause an increased demand in the near future. Kansas City reports the offerings of bran apparently greater than the demand, which is at present very dull. The stocks of bran in St. Louis are reported as very light, with no desire on the part of the dealers to replenish them until after the closing of the records about the first of the year. This is causing a very dull and inactive market there. San Francisco reports the market strong with higher prices, while Denver reports the market unchanged from last week both as to price and conditions.

Middlings.—The market conditions on middlings as reported from the several markets are practically the same for bran. The market is generally very dull, with the supply equal to or greater than the demand. The greater production by the mills and the decreased consumption owing to the milder weather are the principal reasons for this condition. Only at San Francisco is there reported a strong demand and an advance in price.

Gluten Feed.—While the mills have generally resumed operations, the supply is still inadequate for the demand. Quotations are again reported from Chicago, but it is stated that dealers find it difficult to obtain the amount desired. Boston reports that a good demand prevails but that very little is being offered.

Hominy Feed.—The supply of hominy feed appears not to be equal to the demand, due in part to the closing of the mills for a time on account of the coal shortage. It is stated by some of the millers that they are also having difficulty in obtaining sufficient corn because of the scarcity of empty cars and the slow movement of corn from the farms.

Alfalfa Meal.—Atlanta reports that local dealers are offering alfalfa meal at lower prices than western mills are quoting delivered there. Chicago reports the market firm with fair demand. Kansas City reports light demand, which is the usual condition during the holiday period.

Cottonseed Meal.—While both Atlanta and Kansas City report the market inactive on cottonseed meal, due, it is thought, to the general inactivity of the markets at the holiday season, there is some concern among the mills as to the general situation. It is reported that some mills have already shut down on account of the lack of good seed, and that the entire crush of seed will be finished at an earlier date this year than for several years. Much of the meal is fit only for fertilizer, because much of the seed was damaged by the wet weather which prevailed in the cotton belt during the time of harvest. It is estimated by some of the dealers that the quantity of meal fit for feed in Tennessee, Texas, and Arkansas will not be more than about 50 per cent of the crop.

Linseed Meal.—Minneapolis reports the demand for linseed meal during the week as good, with dealers able to fill current orders for prompt shipment. The crop of flax is reported as very small, resulting in a limited supply of meal. Prices remain firm.

WHOLESALE FEED PRICES AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

Saturday, December 27, 1919.

Prices given below are those at which the several commodities are offered per ton in bags for straight car lots f. o. b. markets listed.

Spring wheat bran, Minneapolis	$43.25
Spring wheat middlings, Minneapolis	44.25
Hard winter wheat bran:	
Kansas City	40.00
St. Louis	42.50
Hard winter wheat middlings:	
Kansas City	47.00
St. Louis	49.00
Soft winter wheat bran:	
Cincinnati	46.50
Baltimore	51.00
Richmond	50.00
Soft winter wheat middlings:	
Cincinnati	53.50
Richmond	54.00
Cottonseed meal (36 per cent protein):	
Memphis	71.50
Atlanta	70.00
Linseed meal, Minneapolis	$82.50
Alfalfa meal:	
Kansas City	41.50
St. Louis	42.00
Gluten feed, Chicago	69.00

HAY MARKET NOTES.

Week Ending December 27, 1919.

Usual Holday Dullness in the Hay Markets.—The usual lack of interest by both shippers and buyers in the different hay markets of the country during the holiday season was the principal cause of the dullness which prevailed in most of the markets.

Baltimore.—A small supply of the better grades of timothy, light clover mixed, and No. 1 clover hay is reported, with a fair demand for these grades. The lower grades, however, are difficult to dispose of.

Philadelphia.—The hay market is reported firm, with limited offerings, but only a fair demand.

Boston.—The receipts of all grades of hay this week were 146 cars, which were only 2 cars less than last week's receipts. These receipts are considered as moderate for this time of year, and are adequate for the demands of the trade. Buyers do not seem interested in other than their present needs, and concessions on the part of the sellers are often necessary to move the hay in order to prevent congestion and storage and demurrage charges. Prices in the surrounding country are reported as higher than the local market. Some of the railroad terminals have more hay in the yards than is desirable at this time.

Richmond.—Hay receipts in general are equal to the demand. Clover and clover mixed hay continue in good demand because of the light offerings in the market.

(Continued second column, page 16.)

HAY AND FEED PRICES.

TABLE OF WHOLESALE PRICES PER TON AT SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1919.

(In dollars per ton.)

	Hay. In carload lots.											Feed. In lots of 1 ton or over.														
	No. 1 timothy.	Standard timothy.	No. 2 timothy.	No. 1 light clover mixed.	No. 1 clover mixed.	No. 1 clover.	No. 1 alfalfa.	No. 2 alfalfa.	No. 1 prairie upland.	No. 1 prairie mixed-land.	No. 1 wheat and oat hay.	Spring wheat bran.	Soft winter wheat bran.	Hard winter wheat bran.	Sprng wheat middlings.	Soft winter wheat middlings.	Hard winter wheat middlings.	Cottonseed meal (41 per cent protein).	Linseed meal.	Gluten feed.	Hominy feed.	Peanut meal (36 per cent protein).	No. 1 alfalfa meal.	Beet pulp.	Barley chops.	Rye middlings.
Boston	31.00		28.00									59.00	53.50	52.50	54.50	50.00	58.00	86.00	86.00	78.12	70.00			63.00		51.00
Philadelphia	30.00		31.00	31.00								51.00			52.50			85.00		77.00	67.50					
Baltimore	30.00	31.50	29.50	30.00	28.50	31.00						52.00	51.00		53.00								52.00			
Richmond	30.50	25.00	31.00	35.00	26.00	26.00						51.00	53.00	52.00	54.00	55.00		76.00		75.00	61.00		48.00	62.00		50.00
Atlanta	28.50		26.00	28.50			15.00	13.00					53.00	52.00	45.00	63.00	63.00	78.00			61.00	75.00	52.00	67.00		
Chicago	31.75	31.00	30.50	31.75	30.50	36.00	39.00	35.00				48.50	48.50	48.50	51.50	55.50	57.50	77.50	82.00	72.00	65.00		15.50	61.50	71.00	51.00
												18.00	18.00	18.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	84.00	87.00	72.00	61.00		16.00		73.25	
												45.25			16.25				82.50						67.00	41.75
																		85.00	89.00	66.00						
														12.00			51.00	83.00	80.00		65.00					
												11.00			17.00			88.00	81.00				10.00		70.00	
													10.50			15.50		81.50						73.00	

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT.

July 1, 1919–November 30, 1919, inclusive.

Showing amount of wheat of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standard act.

Sub-classes and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Spokane.	Portland.	All other inspection points.	Total July-November, 1919.	Total July-November, 1918.
Dark northern spring: No. 1	1610	40	6	278	73	25	1	40	.....	.....	.....	3	47	.....	.....	1	1	.....	68	81	37	265	2576	20704
No. 2	958	36	4	360	181	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	23	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	67	27	9	348	2041	2805
No. 3	2724	232	10	664	286	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	2	17	1	51	17	25	466	4519	1130
All others	9560	854	48	451	43	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	34	.....	.....	1	3	.....	53	2	3	1081	12138	793
Total	**14852**	**1162**	**68**	**1753**	**583**	**62**	**1**	**40**	.....	.....	**2**	**6**	**115**	.....	.....	**4**	**25**	**1**	**239**	**127**	**74**	**2160**	**21274**	**25432**
Northern spring: No. 1	1948	59	21	363	56	133	47	.....	2	3	.....	2	83	.....	.....	3	.....	1	67	80	68	429	3365	56005
No. 2	1056	67	47	551	62	136	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	26	26	31	264	2319	11527
No. 3	2370	273	171	1202	410	58	4	.....	1	5	3	2	101	.....	.....	11	1	2	3	12	12	375	5016	6753
All others	6644	511	597	1411	268	10	2	81	1	7	12	3	560	.....	1	21	.....	1	2	4	4	964	11104	4275
Total	**12018**	**910**	**836**	**3530**	**796**	**337**	**56**	**81**	**4**	**15**	**15**	**8**	**787**	.....	**1**	**38**	**1**	**4**	**98**	**122**	**115**	**2032**	**21804**	**78960**
Red spring: No. 1	66	.....	2	10	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	16	120	2842
No. 2	39	.....	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	16	71	1103
No. 3	31	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	69	853
All others	57	.....	4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	24	123	643
Total	**193**	.....	**7**	**50**	**4**	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**1**	**26**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**3**	.....	**18**	**66**	**383**	**5441**
Total hard red spring	**27063**	**2072**	**911**	**5333**	**1383**	**409**	**57**	**121**	**4**	**15**	**18**	**15**	**928**	.....	**1**	**42**	**26**	**9**	**340**	**249**	**207**	**4258**	**43461**	**109833**
Amber durum: No. 1	378	55	.....	20	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	495	3353
No. 2	1586	532	.....	10	21	137	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	6	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	2510	6930
No. 3	687	283	.....	3	1	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	1175	[illegible]1
All others	531	337	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	935	281
Total	**3182**	**1207**	.....	**33**	**24**	**280**	.....	**57**	.....	.....	**13**	**8**	**8**	.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**302**	**5115**	**11195**
Durum: No. 1	68	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	97	1137
No. 2	283	178	1	14	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	1	15	11	15	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	687	2403
No. 3	147	75	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	4	17	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	304	305
All others	169	75	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	30	2	20	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	354	245
Total	**667**	**337**	**4**	**33**	**1**	**86**	.....	.....	.....	**5**	**67**	**18**	**55**	.....	**7**	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**155**	**1442**	**4090**
Red durum: No. 1	118	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	157	281
No. 2	89	29	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	134	169
No. 3	28	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	41	26
All others	32	9	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	47	26
Total	**267**	**66**	**2**	**1**	.....	**5**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**8**	.....	.....	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**24**	**379**	**502**
Total durum	**4116**	**1610**	**6**	**67**	**25**	**371**	**1**	**57**	.....	**5**	**80**	**27**	**71**	.....	**12**	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**481**	**6936**	**15787**
Dark hard winter: No. 1	122	1	1	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8	258	155	.....	8	30	7	.....	65	18	239	433	1360	5578
No. 2	241	3	2	17	122	2	1	.....	.....	.....	24	796	97	17	28	89	4	.....	92	22	170	940	2667	7250
No. 3	302	1	.....	9	104	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	857	23	64	7	81	1	.....	26	7	43	476	2025	3820
All others	98	3	.....	3	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	830	6	1	1	26	.....	.....	2	.....	8	243	1263	1986
Total	**763**	**8**	**3**	**36**	**256**	**5**	**1**	.....	.....	**2**	**71**	**2741**	**281**	**82**	**44**	**226**	**12**	.....	**185**	**47**	**460**	**2092**	**7315**	**25634**
Hard winter: No. 1	563	4	9	1835	76	56	26	.....	131	14	75	1473	885	4	15	160	30	2	24	16	257	1240	6895	26293
No. 2	5791	80	190	4897	960	821	112	92	148	124	585	7815	4015	236	226	849	71	4	11	6	59	6790	33885	24688
No. 3	4914	59	138	3086	674	297	66	9	13	246	1023	10819	3408	455	173	711	17	.....	2	1	8	8073	34192	8672
All others	2185	19	43	2108	327	30	2	4	10	481	1936	11379	3118	67	127	676	5	2	.....	.....	3	4795	27317	6882
Total	**13453**	**162**	**380**	**11926**	**2037**	**1204**	**206**	**105**	**302**	**865**	**3619**	**31486**	**11426**	**762**	**541**	**2396**	**126**	**8**	**37**	**23**	**327**	**20898**	**102289**	**66535**
Yellow hard winter: No. 1	40	.....	2	344	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	72	80	.....	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	47	622	1065
No. 2	254	1	11	1533	2	11	5	6	.....	14	7	277	292	.....	6	242	3	.....	1	.....	5	440	3110	910
No. 3	258	2	27	1425	.....	3	5	.....	.....	101	7	465	421	3	2	373	1	.....	.....	1	2	848	3944	378
All others	174	4	32	900	.....	.....	1	1	.....	13	22	445	712	1	4	513	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	543	3366	233
Total	**726**	**7**	**72**	**4202**	**4**	**16**	**11**	**7**	.....	**131**	**37**	**1259**	**1505**	**4**	**13**	**1145**	**4**	.....	**1**	**1**	**19**	**1878**	**11042**	**2586**
Total hard red winter	**14942**	**177**	**455**	**16164**	**2297**	**1225**	**218**	**112**	**302**	**998**	**3727**	**35486**	**13212**	**848**	**598**	**3767**	**142**	**8**	**223**	**71**	**806**	**24868**	**120646**	**947.5**
Red winter: No. 1	175	2	15	1032	25	159	360	75	441	210	30	1527	1	.....	1	1558	72	7	1	3	.....	972	6666	57410
No. 2	1501	2	882	7988	553	5276	3166	2252	3378	1891	850	9004	1	.....	243	11008	959	1153	56	7	1	7850	58021	60165
No. 3	673	.....	91	6220	438	4799	3560	197	3816	1703	2097	5644	5	.....	662	6829	1294	1980	121	2	12	8838	48981	10343
All others	367	17	287	3270	390	2495	3370	84	2508	1888	3713	3627	4	.....	1085	3398	679	1204	9	.....	.....	5425	33820	5706
Total	**2716**	**21**	**1275**	**18510**	**1406**	**12729**	**10456**	**2608**	**10143**	**5692**	**6690**	**19802**	**11**	.....	**1991**	**22793**	**3004**	**4344**	**187**	**12**	**13**	**23085**	**147488**	**133624**
Red Walla: No. 1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	116	51	177	142	492	318
No. 2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	12	86	125	308	446
No. 3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	25	17	69	94
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	19	3	72	28
Total	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**18**	.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	.....	**257**	**64**	**307**	**287**	**941**	**886**
Total soft red winter	**2723**	**21**	**1275**	**18510**	**1406**	**12729**	**10456**	**2608**	**10143**	**5692**	**6690**	**19820**	**11**	.....	**1991**	**22794**	**3004**	**4344**	**444**	**76**	**320**	**23372**	**148429**	**134510**
Hard white: No. 1	.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**100**	**28**	**55**	**1427**	**1611**	**947**
No. 2	**1**	.....	.....	**2**	.....	.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**8**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**447**	**44**	**192**	**729**	**1425**	**1501**
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**190**	**96**	**147**	**289**	**725**	**1327**
All others	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**136**	**107**	**62**	**270**	**577**	**1462**
Total	**2**	.....	.....	**4**	.....	.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**11**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**873**	**275**	**456**	**2715**	**4338**	**5237**
Soft white: No. 1	.....	.....	.....	**16**	**1**	**4**	.....	.....	**1**	**11**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	**13**	**123**	**496**	**672**	**2442**
No. 2	**1**	.....	**7**	**20**	**41**	**140**	**35**	**3**	**31**	**62**	**4**	.....	**2**	.....	.....	**7**	.....	.....	**154**	**226**	**342**	**2023**	**3098**	**3739**
No. 3	**1**	.....	**1**	**4**	**46**	**170**	**98**	**7**	**34**	**5**	**2**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**4**	.....	.....	**51**	**19**	**112**	**939**	**1194**	**784**
All others	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**11**	**27**	**66**	**1**	.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7**	.....	.....	**2**	**5**	**36**	**236**	**393**	**2494**
Total	**2**	.....	**8**	**41**	**99**	**341**	**199**	**11**	**66**	**79**	**7**	**1**	**2**	.....	.....	**18**	.....	.....	**213**	**263**	**613**	**3694**	**5657**	**9459**
Total common white	**4**	.....	**8**	**45**	**99**	**341**	**200**	**11**	**66**	**79**	**18**	**2**	**2**	.....	.....	**18**	.....	.....	**1086**	**538**	**1069**	**6409**	**9995**	**14696**
White club: No. 1	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	.....	**398**	**16**	**149**	**2402**	**2971**	**1887**
No. 2	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**479**	**36**	**389**	**1220**	**2126**	**1915**
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**176**	**7**	**231**	**468**	**884**	**1039**
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**22**	.....	**14**	**204**	**240**	**313**
Total white club	**1**	.....	.....	**1**	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	.....	**1075**	**59**	**783**	**4294**	**6221**	**5154**
Mixed wheat: No. 1	822	229	26	414	28	43	32	1	9	11	31	152	148	9	12	26	28	1	41	25	291	624	3003	13006
No. 2	1803	635	70	1921	114	511	473	9	116	71	497	1031	334	32	319	303	85	16	94	89	584	2994	12101	9690
No. 3	1032	501	115	1518	271	592	422	33	134	84	453	1193	462	29	404	202	33	26	45	21	199	2958	10727	2723
All others	1163	673	121	820	61	182	58	6	19	102	218	849	603	6	472	125	8	16	6	1	95	1871	7475	1872
Total mixed wheat	**4820**	**2038**	**332**	**4673**	**474**	**1328**	**985**	**49**	**278**	**268**	**1199**	**3225**	**1547**	**76**	**1207**	**656**	**154**	**59**	**186**	**136**	**1169**	**8447**	**33306**	**27291**
Total, July–Nov., 1919, incl.	**53669**	**5918**	**2987**	**44793**	**5687**	**16403**	**11917**	**2958**	**10793**	**7061**	**11732**	**58575**	**15771**	**924**	**3809**	**27285**	**3326**	**4420**	**3354**	**1129**	**4354**	**72129**	**368994**	**402026**

Reports of inspections of wheat on arrival at inspection points will be shown by months in subsequent issues of The Market Reporter.

RECEIPTS OF OATS, JULY 1–NOVEMBER 30, 1919.

SHOWING AMOUNT OF OATS OF EACH CLASS AND GRADE, IN TERMS OF CARLOADS, INSPECTED ON ARRIVAL AT ALL INSPECTION POINTS BY INSPECTORS LICENSED UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total July 1–Nov. 30, 1919.
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	S. G.	Total	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	S. G.	Total	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	S. G.	Total	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	S. G.	Total	
Chicago	259	5,161	11,558	1,179	193	18,350	39	113	39	16	9	216	4	3	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	18,575
Milwaukee	8	326	5,364	913	180	6,791	.....	1	14	.....	16	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,822
Minneapolis	36	460	3,159	1,832	265	6,052	.....	.....	.....	2	57	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,111
New York	87	1,469	2,719	756	91	5,122	4	4	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,131
St. Louis and East St. Louis	27	488	2,339	391	30	3,278	32	351	282	129	29	826	13	81	101	12	6	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,320
Buffalo	407	1,888	1,154	81	36	3,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,566
Indianapolis[1]	219	961	481	43	58	1,762	26	77	7	9	6	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,887
Omaha	.....	185	1,872	494	80	2,631	.....	6	26	8	1	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,672
Peoria	13	631	587	68	18	1,317	2	8	4	.....	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1,334
Cincinnati	8	579	229	41	13	870	6	85	4	3	3	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	971
Memphis	97	344	192	22	5	660	5	3	6	2	.....	16	3	3	80	20	7	113	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	790
Louisville	178	840	410	72	9	1,509	12	31	16	15	8	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1,592
Kansas City, Kansas and Missouri	3	259	1,744	132	40	2,178	4	28	51	18	10	111	4	41	325	287	37	694	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2,985
Philadelphia	33	640	814	124	15	1,626	.....	8	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,635
Denver	27	51	564	27	18	687	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	688
Nashville[2]	3	286	347	14	17	667	.....	33	49	17	5	104	5	248	482	153	65	953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,724
Detroit	78	438	125	34	3	678	2	5	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685
Seattle	31	126	135	25	4	321	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	327
Portland	163	91	92	19	5	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	41	43	28	232	602
Cleveland	43	372	325	19	18	777	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780
Duluth	.....	24	200	171	46	441	.....	.....	1	1	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
New Orleans	9	424	756	18	9	1,216	.....	7	.....	7	.....	14	5	7	37	34	2	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,315
Fort Worth	.....	5	8	1	.....	14	.....	2	10	5	1	18	10	84	716	664	93	1,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,599
Baltimore	4	422	422	4	1	853	.....	.....	1	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	858
Sioux City	.....	46	116	8	3	173	.....	2	3	1	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Boston	.....	30	743	324	16	1,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,113
Atlanta[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	6	6	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Galveston	1	6	15	14	3	39	1	6	2	1	.....	10	1	7	31	58	7	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
Wichita	.....	8	7	1	.....	16	.....	4	5	4	.....	13	4	20	68	24	1	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	148
San Francisco[4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other inspection points	232	4,586	7,120	1,683	309	13,930	16	129	152	59	38	394	24	228	1,440	1,651	405	3,748	3	2	1	.....	.....	6	18,078
Total, July 1–Nov. 30, 1919	1,966	21,146	43,897	8,513	1,485	77,007	150	908	676	299	196	2,229	73	725	3,287	2,909	629	7,623	69	68	43	43	29	252	87,111

[1] No data for August and November. [2] No data for October. [3] No data for August. [4] No data.

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1919.

SHOWING AMOUNT OF SHELLED CORN OF EACH CLASS AND GRADE, IN TERMS OF CARLOADS INSPECTED, ON ARRIVAL AT ALL INSPECTION POINTS BY INSPECTORS LICENSED UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN-STANDARDS ACT.

Point at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total October and November, 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	
Chicago	278	365	210	375	205	1,433	881	828	446	771	646	3,582	172	491	249	256	6,854	8,025	13,040
Omaha	6	113	53	53	85	310	30	220	85	157	282	792	6	144	118	120	181	572	1,674
Peoria	70	59	32	101	54	316	705	372	179	579	361	2,196	180	107	72	110	101	573	3,085
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	33	81	32	20	28	203	156	135	33	55	75	454	77	114	58	47	55	351	1,008
St. Louis and East St. Louis	102	156	110	81	101	550	364	327	135	219	66	1,111	60	101	61	86	74	382	2,043
Milwaukee[4]	32	21	11	68	32	167	118	162	37	108	118	483	31	65	23	31	16	196	846
Indianapolis[1]	15	242	92	52	65	466	25	194	79	18	45	361	2	51	31	9	18	111	938
Minneapolis	4	5	4	7	7	27	45	91	62	158	167	523	19	51	52	73	122	317	867
Buffalo	6	9	1	.....	.....	16	270	361	76	78	103	888	8	17	6	8	8	47	951
Cincinnati	51	45	40	65	37	221	25	60	25	22	85	217	5	34	31	33	62	165	603
Memphis[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville	55	158	58	76	26	373	15	31	12	11	6	75	.....	6	1	5	2	14	162
Sioux City	.....	9	1	.....	1	11	9	14	13	19	37	92	.....	6	6	7	11	30	133
Philadelphia	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	24	17	1	.....	6	51	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	55
Nashville	5	21	17	16	15	74	7	13	5	.....	.....	25	1	2	2	1	1	7	106
Cleveland	.....	3	1	1	.....	5	6	35	28	17	44	130	.....	5	2	2	3	12	147
Baltimore	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	20	3	.....	22	56	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	60
New Orleans	.....	3	1	.....	17	21	39	49	16	9	1	114	.....	2	1	.....	1	7	142
Denver	5	5	8	7	5	30	43	18	23	62	37	183	16	31	26	21	21	121	334
Detroit	3	3	.....	6	2	11	38	51	25	23	27	167	2	2	1	7	12	21	205
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Seattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9	3	.....	10	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Fort Worth	.....	3	.....	.....	23	26	3	11	1	1	.....	19	1	17	9	.....	37	64	109
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	0	2	8	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26
San Francisco[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3
Boston[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	8	12	12
Duluth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	6	.....	4	.....	1	.....	5	11
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	3	1	1	.....	24	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	49
All other inspection points	110	281	168	118	156	833	387	381	213	274	573	1,628	116	274	206	178	296	1,100	3,561
Grand total	701	1,583	813	1,055	869	5,101	3,260	3,862	1,517	2,585	2,520	13,253	751	1,550	958	908	7,929	12,169	30,523

[1] Includes grain in elevators. [2] November report not received. [3] Reports not in. [4] No report for October.

NOTE.—The amount for corn is shown only from October 1, that representing approximately the beginning of inspections of the 1919 crop movement. Reports of inspections of shelled corn and oats on arrival at inspection points will be shown by months in subsequent issues of the Market Reporter.

SEEDS

SEED MARKET NOTES.

Week Ending December 27, 1919.

During the holidays there seldom is much trading in seeds, and this year is no exception to the rule. The stocks of most kinds of field seeds held by dealers in the cities included in the accompanying price table are smaller than usual because of small carry overs from last year, decreased production, etc., rather than because of a large fall demand or early shipments to country merchants for spring planting. Prices have remained practically unchanged from the week before, except for alsike clover, timothy, and rape, which are reported somewhat higher.

Clovers.—The stocks of red and alsike clover seed are reported to be smaller than normal in most markets. In Toledo, however, the stocks of alsike clover are estimated to be 3,000 bags larger than those of last year, when unusually small stocks were being carried. A few markets such as Baltimore and Memphis report their stocks of red clover to be about normal in size. The quality of the dealers' stocks of all kinds of clover is reported good except that a majority of the markets indicate that the quality of white clover is only fair. The local demand for red clover is reported to be fair in New York, Richmond, and Louisville; good in Buffalo and Chicago; and poor in Baltimore and Toledo. The distant demand for this seed is reported to be good in New York, Buffalo, Chicago, and Minneapolis, and only fair in Baltimore and Toledo. Seattle reports that many growers are holding red and alsike clover, and Salt Lake City indicates that there is no surplus left in the far West because of the good demand that has prevailed for some time. The local demand for alsike has been good in New York, Buffalo, Chicago, and Minneapolis and fair to poor in Baltimore, Toledo, and Louisville. In most of the larger markets the distant demand for alsike clover seed has been only fair during the week. The export demand in New York, Baltimore, and Chicago has likewise been fair.

Larger stocks of sweet clover than normal are reported in New York and Louisville and smaller than normal in Chicago. The stocks in Baltimore and Richmond are about normal. The quality of this seed is uniformly good. Most of the markets indicate that the local and distant demand has been fair, though a few, including Chicago, Louisville, and Minneapolis have had a good demand.

Alfalfa.—The stocks of alfalfa seed are smaller than normal in most of the markets, though importations of this seed have helped to supply the deficiencies in the stocks of domestic seed, particularly in Baltimore and New York. The quality of the stocks that are being held averages fair, though New York, Baltimore, and Kansas City indicate that it is good to excellent. The local demand in the East has been only fair, but in the Middle West it has been unusually good. Salt Lake City reports an exceptionally heavy demand and seedsmen's stocks being reduced rapidly.

Grasses.—Contrary to the opinion of many seedsmen the stocks of timothy seed are only equal to normal or less than normal in most of the markets, including Baltimore, Chicago, and Minneapolis. They are reported larger than normal in New York, Louisville, Kansas City, and Toledo, though in the latter city the stocks are 10,000 bags less than the unusually large stocks that were being carried last year at this time. Although the local and export demand has been merely fair, the distant demand is reported good in New York, Chicago, and Minneapolis.

The stocks of redtop are about normal in size, to judge from the somewhat conflicting reports that have been received from some of the most important markets. The quality of these stocks is reported uniformly good to excellent. A poor to fair local and distant demand is indicated in New York, Baltimore, Richmond, and Minneapolis and a good local and distant demand is indicated in Louisville and Chicago.

Smaller stocks of Kentucky bluegrass seed than normal are reported for New York, Richmond, Chicago, and Louisville, but normal stocks are reported for Baltimore, Minneapolis, and Kansas City. The quality of the stocks is very good, although there does not seem to be much seed weighing more than 21 to 24 pounds on any of the markets. Except in cities adjacent to the producing sections, there has not yet been a large demand for Kentucky bluegrass.

The stocks of orchard grass have been augmented by the rather large imports of this seed from Denmark and New Zealand, and the total stocks of domestic and imported seed are about normal in size and are of good quality. The local and distant demand for this seed has been fair to good, but there has been little or no export demand because European countries apparently have been able to obtain their requirements from Denmark and other countries.

Minneapolis reports smaller stocks of *Bromus inermis* than normal and an excellent demand despite the unusually high price at which this seed is being sold.

Millets and Sorgos.—Because millets and forage sorghums, or sorgos, are late-sown crops, seedsmen in sections other than seed-producing sections normally do not carry large stocks at this time. Kansas City reports shipments of these seeds from country points to be slow because of delays in threshing and of transportation difficulties. Stocks of millet seed in that city, however, are reported to be about normal for golden and common millet and larger than normal for Siberian millet.

WHOLESALE FIELD-SEED PRICES, DECEMBER 27, 1919.

The following table gives the wholesale selling prices, in dollars per 100 pounds, except where noted, for high-grade seed at some of the most important seed-distributing points.

In making seed purchases, consideration should be given to the difference in quality of the seeds that are offered on the various markets and by the different seedsmen in each of the markets. Obviously it has been impossible to obtain prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the markets. It is thought, however, that the table of seed prices, as given from week to week, will be of value for comparative and other purposes.

	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Memphis.	Average for United States same date last year.
Clovers:															
Red clover	49.00	51.50	52.75	51.00	51.25	52.00	50.50	52.50	51.00	52.75	.....	50.00	56.00	56.00	42.50
Alsike clover	53.00	54.00	52.75	52.25	53.75	53.00	51.50	52.50	52.00	53.25	51.00	51.00	60.00	.....	33.00
White clover	63.00	55.00	62.00	59.75	65.00	60.00	55.00	63.50	65.00	62.50	59.00	55.00	68.00	.....	48.00
Crimson clover	9.75	10.00	11.50	12.50	.....	11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00
Sweet clover	30.00	30.00	33.00	30.25	32.00	32.00	29.00	31.00	32.00	31.50	32.00	30.00	.....	.....	23.50
Bur clover	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	15.00
Lespedeza	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	20.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.25	24.00
Alfalfa	35.00	40.00	42.50	40.75	42.50	42.00	10.00	15.00	40.00	42.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	43.00	20.50
Grasses:															
Timothy	12.75	12.65	12.75	12.75	13.00	12.50	12.00	12.75	12.25	13.00	13.00	13.00	16.00	12.50	11.25
Redtop	19.00	20.00	20.00	19.75	20.00	21.50	19.00	21.75	20.00	20.50	22.00	.....	25.00	23.50	14.25
Kentucky bluegrass	28.00	26.00	26.50	26.25	27.50	27.25	28.00	32.00	30.00	28.50	28.00	29.00	35.00	.....	22.25
Orchard grass	23.00	25.00	26.25	24.75	26.00	24.00	24.00	26.00	25.00	26.00	29.00	27.00	28.00	30.00	27.00
Meadow fescue	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Bromus inermis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	28.00	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millets:															
Golden millet	5.50	4.50	.....	4.75	4.50	5.25	4.50	4.20	4.50	4.25	5.25	.....	7.50	5.75	5.50
Common millet	4.50	3.50	.....	4.00	.....	3.50	3.50	3.20	3.35	3.50	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	3.40	3.25	3.50	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungarian millet	7.75	5.00	.....	6.75	5.50	.....	5.00	7.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Japanese millet	8.25	7.00	.....	7.50	6.00	.....	5.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	3.30	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	2.85
Sorgos:															
Amber sorgo ("cane")	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	4.50	3.25	4.00	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	3.50	4.00
Orange sorgo	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	4.75	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.85	4.10
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.85
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	13.25	13.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	.....	18.00	14.75	14.00
Rape	10.50	11.00	12.00	11.50	10.00	11.75	10.25	10.75	10.00	11.00	.....	.....	10.00	12.25	10.50
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	27.00	26.00	29.00	27.50	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	18.50
Common vetch	9.00	11.00	.....	12.00	15.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	8.25
Peas:															
Canada field peas	6.50	6.00	6.75	6.00	6.25	.....	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	6.25
Cowpeas	.....	6.00	7.60	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.75
Beans:															
Soy beans	.....	6.00	6.50	.....	.....	6.60	5.50	8.50	6.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....	6.25	6.00
White field beans	.....	8.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Velvet beans	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.30	.....
Cotton seed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.75	7.25
Seed potatoes	.....	4.15	4.25	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	5.00	4.00	3.25
Seed grains:[1]															
Seed corn	.....	.....	2.85	2.15	3.60	3.25	.....	3.70	2.00	.....	3.35	.....	4.50	3.25	2.85
Seed wheat	.....	2.75	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	3.70	.....	.....	3.60	.....	2.85	.....	2.75
Seed oats	.....	1.15	1.30	1.20	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.15	1.10	.....	1.60	.....	1.35	1.15	1.00
Seed barley	.....	2.20	2.35	2.10	1.80	.....	1.75	2.90	2.00	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	1.70
Seed rye	.....	1.75	1.85	.....	2.00	1.90	.....	.....	2.10	.....	2.25	.....	2.25	.....	2.60
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.80	.....	1.75	2.00	.....	1.75	1.65	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90

[1] Prices for seed grains are per bushel.

COTTON

PRICES AND MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

During the week ending December 27, the cotton market was rather active notwithstanding the holidays, prices having varied from 39.62 cents for middling spot cotton on December 22 to 40.40 cents on December 26, as compiled from the averages of the 10 spot markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

It is stated that advices from England indicate a steady demand for all cotton goods, with a good business by the mills, and that the southern spot markets continue firm with a good demand still existing for the higher grades.

On December 11, the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture issued the final crop estimate of production of cotton in the United States for the season 1919–20, which figures were placed at 11,030 000 bales of 500 pounds each (excluding linters).

Comparative summary of American cotton production (exclusive of linters).

Year.	Quantity (bales).	Year.	Quantity (bales).
1918–19	12,040,532	1913–14	14,156,486
1917–18	11,302,375	1912–13	13,703,421
1916–17	11,449,930	1911–12	15,692,701
1915–16	11,191,820	1910–11	11,608,616
1914–15	16,134,930	1909–10	10,001,919

On December 13, 1919, the Bureau of Census announced the domestic consumption figures for cotton during November 1919, which were 490,698 bales of 500 pounds each (excluding linters). These figures show an increase of about 33,000 bales above November a year ago.

Comparative summary of American cotton consumption (exclusive of linters).

Month.	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
August	502,536	534,971	569,351
September	491,313	489,962	522,735
October	555,344	140,833	595,332
November	490,698	457,376	590,427
Total	2,039,891	1,923,142	2,277,845

EXPORTS.

Figures indicate that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to December 27, 1919, amounted to 2,671,000 bales against 1,796,000 in 1918 and 2,176,000 in 1917.

Exports of cotton from Aug. 1 to Dec. 27.

To—	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,397,000	918,000	1,292,000
France	271,000	251,000	322,000
Other countries	[1] 1,003,000	621,000	562,000
Total	2,671,000	1,796,000	2,176,000

[1] Export direct to Germany from Aug. 1, 1919, to Nov. 30, 1919, were 122,631 bales, and to Austria for the same period 44,807 bales.

Stocks of American cotton in foreign countries Dec. 20.

	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18	1916–17
England:	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Liverpool stock	128,000	177,000	285,000	116,000
Manchester stock	82,000	42,000	20,000	48,000
Other countries	90,000	85,000	[1] 216,000	[1] 153,000

[1] Estimated owing to war conditions.

COTTON FREIGHTS.

Current rates for cotton from New York are quoted as follows per 100 pounds.

Liverpool	$1.50	Fiume	$2.60
Manchester	1.50	Barcelona	2.00
Antwerp	1.65	Japan	1.75
Havre	1.75	Shanghai	1.75
Rotterdam	1.75	Vladivostok	1.75
Genoa	1.75	Goteborg	2.25
Christiania	2.25	Bremen	2.00
Stockholm	2.75	Hamburg	2.00
Trieste	2.60	Venice	2.60

COMMERCIAL DIFFERENCES IN PRICES FOR VARIOUS GRADES ACCORDING TO REPORTS OF THE BUREAU OF MARKETS FOR DEC. 27, 1919.

Grade.	For New York.	For New Orleans.
Middling fair.....points on middling	325	250
Strict good middling.....do	273	225
Good middling.....do	188	175
Strict middling.....do	103	100
Middling	Basis.	Basis.
Strict low middling.....points off middling	213	300
Low middling.....do	628	675
Strict good ordinary [1].....do	915	900
Good ordinary [1].....do	1,153	1,125
Good middling yellow tinged.....do	233	100
Strict middling yellow tinged.....do	338	175
Middling yellow tinged [1].....do	495	350
Strict low middling yellow tinged [1].....points off middling	710	650
Low middling yellow tinged [1].....do	998	1,025
Good middling yellow stained.....do	480	475
Strict middling yellow stained [1].....do	620	600
Middling yellow stained [1].....do	755	700
Good middling blue stained [1].....do	588	575
Strict middling blue stained [1].....do	695	650
Middling blue stained [1].....do	835	750

[1] These grades are not deliverable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

STOCKS OF GOVERNMENT-CLASSED COTTON.

Inspected cotton, Government classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on December 26, 1919, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Middling fair	1	13
Strict good middling	28	237
Good middling	383	1,700
Strict middling	965	3,706
Middling	2,431	1,435
Strict low middling	5,279	2,103
Low middling	3,325	1,014
Good middling, yellow-tinged	125	207
Strict middling, yellow-tinged	289	126
Good middling, yellow-stained	1	2
Total	12,827	13,843

LONG-STAPLE COTTON.

It is reported that the market for extra staple cotton continues quiet with few sales, the mills still showing lack of interest in the prices for either spot or future deliveries. High prices, however, continue to be asked by holders of all staple cottons, except Egyptain, the big drop in Egyptian futures having brought the price of all Egyptian cotton once more within practical reach of mills in this country. The most recently reported price for medium grade of Sakellaridis cotton from Alexandria has been around 83 to 85 cents, cost, insurance, and freight. It is understood, however, in some cases that high-grade Sakellaridis was quoted at 90 cents to $1 a pound.

There has been but little interest in sea-island cotton and the asking price for average extra choice, or No. 2, has ruled around 83 to 84 cents. Pima cotton of No. 2 grade has been offered at around 93 cents.

Stocks of Egyptian cotton in Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 20.

	Bales.
1919–20	239,000
1918–19	361,000
1917–18	320,000

Imports of Egyptian cotton from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30.

	Bales.
1919–20	96,615
1918–19	21,470
1917–18	11,081
1916–17	11,074
1915–16	52,296

Consumption of Egyptian cotton by American mills from Aug. 1 to July 31.

	Bales.
1918–19	126,087
1917–18	136,401
1916–17	259,160
1915–16	269,324
1914–15	181,211

Below are given the premiums quoted in the New Orleans market for the lengths stated. These figures are based on actual sales during the week ending December 20 and are for middling cotton based on middling short staple at 40 cents.

One and one-sixteenth inches, 600 points on middling.

One and one-eighth inches, 1,450 points in middling.

One and three-sixteenths inches, 2,350 points on middling.

One and one-fourth inches, 3,500 points on middling.

There have been practically no sales in New Orleans for the lengths of 1¼ and 1 5/16 inches; therefore the premiums are nominal and are not quoted. The prices given above are for cotton on the tables of commission merchants or factors in New Orleans.

ASIATIC PEANUTS.

It is reported that Pacific coast brokers are offering Asiatic peanuts for January and February delivery. The peanut industry is greatly concerned about the heavy production of peanuts in Asiatic countries and the relatively low price at which they can be sold in this country in competition with domestic peanuts. The Bureau of Markets is endeavoring to give prompt reports of imports of Asiatic peanuts, although at present the importation statistics are incomplete. Specific data regarding the principal varieties and grades of imported peanuts can not be given. It is understood that they are handled merely as Japanese and Chinese peanuts. The peanut report is being enlarged by adding Boston, Portland, and San Francisco to the list of markets reporting. Arrangements have been completed for receiving unofficial but authoritative information covering f. o. b. conditions in the Southwest.

FOREIGN MARKETS

Additional information will be furnished upon request.

Lack of space necessarily precludes the publication of details in many of the articles appearing in the Foreign Markets section of The Market Reporter. However, so far as its facilities permit, the Division of Foreign Markets will furnish upon request such additional information as may be available.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, conversions of foreign prices into United States money have been made at the par value of the foreign moneys.

CABLE RATES FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27.

[Compiled from statistics of the Federal Reserve Board.

Countries.	Coin.	Par value.	Highest.	Lowest.
England	Pound	$4.8665	$3.8375	$3.8025
France	Franc	.193	.0961	.0943
Belgium	do	.193	.0975	.0964
Italy	Lira	.193	.077	.0766
Switzerland	Franc	.193	.1818	.1808
Germany	Mark	.2382	.0214	.021
Poland	do	.2382	.011	.01
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.2026	.0185	.018
Jugo-Slavia	do	.2026	.0095	.009
Roumania	Leu	.193	.031	.0305
Spain	Peso	.193	.195	.193
Denmark	Krone	.268	.193	.189
Norway	do	.268	.2075	.205
Sweden	Krona	.268	.217	.215
Netherlands	Guilder	.402	.3763	.375
Argentina	Peso	1.0365	1.0225	1.019
Brazil	Milreis	[1].5462	[2].30	[2].28
Mexico	Peso	.4985	.505	.505
Japan	Yen	.4985	.5075	.501
China:				
Hongkong	Dollar	[3].8642	1.00	1.00
Shanghai	Tael	1.20	1.63	1.62

[1] Gold. [2] Government paper. [3] Approximate.

FIXED PRICE OF EUROPEAN MAIZE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.[1]

The British Feod Controller has fixed the importers' maximum price for European maize at $1.46 per bushel.

[1] Conversion made at rate of exchange prevailing on Dec. 6, when 1 pound sterling=$3.86.

CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS IN UNITED KINGDOM INCREASES.

The London Times for July 10, 1909, publishes statistics showing that the consumption of food within the United Kingdom is increasing, even though the population on which the statistics are based has decreased. The following table gives the average monthly consumption of certain foodstuffs for the period 1909–1913, based on a total population of 45,200,000. In November, 1918, the estimates are based on a civilian population only of 43,000,000. For the April-June period of 1919 the data are based on a civilian population of 45,000,000 or 200,000 less than the figures for 1909–1913.

Commodity.	Average monthly consumption 1909–1913.	November, 1918.	Average monthly consumption April–June, 1919.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Flour	377,000	420,000	438,000
Beef and mutton	133,000	84,000	100,000
Bacon	30,000	42,000	40,000
Butter	27,000	8,000	12,000
Cheese	13,000	11,000	9,000
Margarine	10,000	18,000	21,000
Eggs	23,000	17,000	19,000
Tea	11,000	12,000	14,000
Fish (fresh)	66,000	46,000	54,000
Fish (canned)	3,000	6,000	6,000

RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS IN NEW ZEALAND.

An indication of the retail selling prices of foodstuffs in New Zealand may be obtained from the following comparison of prices for August, 1906, and July, 1919, as compiled by the New Zealand Labor Department:

[Table compiled from New Zealand Dairyman, July 19, 1919.]

Articles.	Unit.	July, 1919.	August, 1906.
Bread	2 pounds	$0.11	$0.06
Butter	1 pound.	0.36–.40	0.22–.30
Jam	do	.135–.16	.08–.12
Raisins	do	.17	.14
Flour	25 pounds	1.21	.64
Oatmeal	7 pounds	.64	.24
Eggs	1 dozen	.65	.24
Sugar	1 pound.	.06	.05
Milk	1 quart	.12	.08
Beef	1 pound.	.15–.18	.08–.14
Mutton	do	.11–.16	.06–.10
Pork	do	.24	.12
Bacon	do	.26–.36	.11–.18
Fish	do	.12–.32	.03–.10

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE BY GRADE FROM PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1919.

[Bushels (000 omitted).]

Subclass and grade.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Other Atlantic and Gulf ports.	Pacific ports.	Total week ending Dec. 27, 1919.
WHEAT.						
Red winter:						
No. 1	....	....	116	....	....	116
No. 2	215	....	16	223	....	454
No. 3	277	279	183	80	....	916
No. 4	....	....	12	28	....	40
Total soft red winter	492	279	351	331	....	1,556
Mixed wheat No. 2	39	....	....	....	....	39
Total week ending Dec. 27, 1919	531	279	351	331	....	1,595
Total week ending Dec. 20, 1919	442	64	225	959	....	.....
BARLEY.						
Ungraded:						
Not specified	65	....	....	....	....	65
Total week ending Dec. 27, 1919	65	....	....	....	....	65
Total week ending Dec. 20, 1919	164	....	....	142	....	.....
OATS.						
No. 3 white	....	....	....	20	....	20
Total week ending Dec. 27, 1919	....	....	....	20	....	20
Total week ending Dec. 20, 1919	339	....	....	266	....	.....
RYE.						
No. 2 Western	536	....	....	....	....	536
Ungraded	....	....	....	264	....	264
Total week ending Dec. 27, 1919	536	....	....	264	....	800
Total week ending Dec. 20, 1919	106	....	17	4	....	.....

EXPORTS OF MEATS FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

Kind of meat.	Prewar period.					War period.				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beef, canned	14,804,596	10,824,504	11,026,431	6,810,348	3,461,733	75,213,261	50,803,765	67,536,125	97,343,283	108,489,472
Beef, fresh	75,729,666	42,510,731	15,264,320	7,362,388	6,394,404	170,140,934	231,214,000	197,177,101	370,032,900	332,205,176
Beef, pickled and other cured	36,871,313	40,283,749	38,087,907	25,856,919	23,265,974	31,874,743	38,114,682	58,053,667	54,467,910	45,067,861
Total beef	127,405,575	93,618,984	64,378,658	40,059,655	33,125,111	277,558,938	320,132,447	322,766,893	521,844,093	485,762,509
Bacon	152,163,107	156,675,310	208,574,208	200,993,581	193,964,252	346,718,227	579,808,786	667,151,972	815,294,424	1,239,540,973
Hams and shoulders, cured	146,885,385	157,709,316	204,044,191	159,544,687	165,881,791	203,701,114	282,208,611	266,656,581	419,571,869	667,818,019
Pork, canned	4,062,022	4,010,862	5,839,902	4,148,343	3,074,303	4,644,418	9,610,732	5,896,126	5,194,468	5,273,508
Pork, fresh	1,040,278	1,355,378	2,597,880	2,457,997	2,668,020	3,908,193	63,005,524	50,435,615	21,390,288	19,644,388
Pork, pickled	40,031,599	45,729,471	56,321,469	53,749,023	45,543,085	45,655,574	63,460,713	46,992,721	33,221,502	31,504,497
Total pork	344,182,391	365,480,337	477,377,950	420,893,634	411,131,451	604,627,526	998,094,366	1,037,133,015	1,294,672,551	1,963,811,385
Mutton, except canned	1,989,472	2,160,259	3,595,543	5,266,019	4,685,496	3,877,413	5,552,918	3,195,576	2,098,423	2,173,994
Sausage	5,072,255	4,716,610	8,036,591	8,011,318	6,009,565	7,005,483	15,413,321	15,429,421	15,026,449	18,225,505
Grand total	478,649,693	465,976,190	553,388,742	474,230,626	454,951,623	893,069,360	339,193,052	1,378,524,905	1,833,641,516	2,469,973,393

Exports of meats have increased from a prewar average of less than 500,000,000 pounds to approximately 2,500,000,000 pounds in 1919.

COFFEE INDUSTRY OF GUATEMALA.

[Excerpt from report of American Consul at Guatemala City.]

"The principal industry of Guatemala is coffee growing, and this is by far the most important revenue both of the Government and of the national commerce. An export duty of $1.50 per 100-pound bag yields an annual revenue of approximately a million and a quarter. The crop for the year 1918–19 is estimated at about 110,000,000 pounds of cleaned coffee. The first contracts for the delivery of this crop was about 8 cents gold per pound, but before the end of the year, double that amount was being offered by coffee buyers. A considerable amount of coffee is consumed locally and exported to adjoining countries, so that perhaps not more than 90 per cent of the total crop is available for export. The following is the official statistics of coffee exports for the last 10 years:

Exports of coffee by Guatemala, 1909–1918.

Year.	Clean.	Unshelled.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
1909	92,639,800	23,654,600
1910	50,717,600	19,671,700
1911	60,689,500	20,959,500
1912	14,329,800	60,837,500
1913	70,749,100	20,980,700
1914	71,136,800	14,999,600
1915	69,649,500	9,892,000
1916	85,057,000	3,015,800
1917	89,250,600	1,410,200
1918	77,842,800	511,500

"The figures last mentioned for 1918, apply to the crop of 1917–18. Some of the crop is usually picked before the end of the year, but in the highlands the harvest extends until March. Guatemala exported coffee in 1918 to the United States, Holland, Chile, Spain, England, British Honduras, Mexico and Honduras, in amounts relative to the order named."

The following amounts of coffee were imported by the United States during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1914–1918:

	Pounds.
1914	25,009,202
1915	44,605,039
1916	60,363,716
1917	75,311,036
1918	63,535,872

BRITISH CONTRACT PRICES FOR NEW ZEALAND BUTTER.

The exportable surplus of butter produced in New Zealand has been contracted for by the British Government for the year ending July 31, 1920, at the following prices, according to the New Zealand Dairyman for August 20, 1919. The prices are f. o. b. steamer at a customary grading port.

Creamery butter: First grade, 181s. per hundredweight (112 pounds), or $0.39 per pound; second grade, 6d. per hundred weight, or $0.11 per 100 pounds, deduction for each half grade the butter falls below the first grade.

Whey butter and dairy butter: First grade, 162s. 4d. per hundredweight, or $0.35 per pound; second grade, 157s. 8d. per hundredweight, or $0.34 per pound.

Milled butter: First grade, 148s. per hundredweight, or $0.32 per pound; second grade, 143s. 8d. per hundredweight, or $0.31 per pound.

In New Zealand butter gathered from various sources and blended and packed at a packing house is called "milled butter."

EXPORTS OF LEAF TOBACCO BY THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 AND 1919.

Exported to—	1919	1918
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Belgium	13,605,413	75,523
Denmark	9,369,448	
France	97,088,976	73,372,601
Italy	61,082,204	38,540,529
Netherlands	14,101,512	1,359,367
Norway	9,428,000	881,436
Portugal	4,371,050	4,082,856
Spain	25,510,059	17,536,192
Sweden	5,827,280	
Switzerland	8,610,878	3,481,999
United Kingdom	276,853,745	89,133,935
Canada	23,282,916	17,577,987
Mexico	1,642,715	1,990,336
Argentina	5,724,033	2,084,132
Chinese Empire	14,699,427	7,959,312
Hongkong	4,857,811	5,277,065
Japan	4,932,996	2,346,479
Australia	17,793,685	6,353,648
British West Africa	10,422,711	7,352,952
French Africa	7,492,134	2,511,928
Other countries	8,593,910	5,649,534
Total	625,301,513	288,781,511

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF CONDENSED MILK IN SWITZERLAND.

According to the Epicier Suisse for October, 1919, the consumption of condensed milk is increasing rapidly because of the scarcity of fresh milk. "In anticipation of a greater scarcity during the coming winter it has been deemed wise to establish an important reserve of condensed milk and to prohibit any exportation whatsoever of this product."

FURTHER REMOVAL OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM BRITISH EXPORT EMBARGO.

The American Consul General at London cabled on December 4 that the following agricultural products have been removed from the British list of prohibited exports: Beans of all kinds, including haricot, bean flour, chick-peas, lentil flour and meal, peas other than split peas, pigeon peas, locust-bean meal; margarine and oleomargarine; lupin seed; fresh fruit; chicory; bristles of European origin; jute, raw and carded; poppy and sunflower seeds; shea, ollipe, and badassu nuts.

Coffee was removed from the list of prohibited exports on November 26.

MARKET FOR HORSES IN FRANCE.

A market for horses of heavy draft, of stocky, low-set type is opening up in France, says the Commissioner General of Canada, stationed at Paris. The animals should be 16 to 18 hands high, weighing between 1,100 and 1,800 pounds and should be from 5 to 10 years old. These horses should be shod and halterbroken. Two hundred horses are required at once and in the very near future, if the horses are satisfactory, the number could be raised to 2,000 or 3,000. Shipping firms claim the best method is to ship to a sales stable in Normandy and sell as the demand arises.

(Additional information on foreign markets is given on pages 3, 6, 7, and 14.)

HAY MARKET NOTES.

(Continued from page 10.)

Atlanta.—Fifty-five cars of hay were officially inspected in this market during the week, 21 of which were timothy and 24 alfalfa. Good quality of timothy hay is scarce and the demand is good. It is reported that holders of hay are not inclined to sell at the prevailing prices. The demand for alfalfa is also very good. Supplies on hand are reported to be adequate to meet the requirements of the market, and the demand from surrounding markets, which depend upon Atlanta for their supplies, is comparatively light.

Kansas City.—Receipts of hay for the week were 1,161 cars, which is an increase of about 15 per cent over the previous week. Prices have held steady on all kinds except prairie, the receipts of which have continued large, causing a decline in price of from $3 to $3.50 per ton on that kind. The demand for prairie was limited to the local trade and the near-by territory, which has been unable to absorb the continued large receipts.

The greater part of the increase of the receipts over last week was in alfalfa. The demand from all sections for alfalfa was not as urgent as heretofore, but has been large enough to take practically all offerings at steady prices.

Timothy hay was in good demand with steady but unchanged prices.

The receipts of clover continue very small, and the prices remain steady.

St. Louis.—Receipts of hay during the past week have been moderate with a good general demand. All receipts are readily sold.

The supply of timothy is light with good shipping demand for the grades of No. 2 and No. 3. Local buyers are taking the better grades.

Alfalfa and clover receipts are very light, causing a strong demand for both kinds.

Very little prairie is arriving on the market at present.

Chicago.—Receipts of timothy hay were 299 cars for the week, with 62 cars of prairie. There was a good demand earlier in the week, but the larger offerings and the holiday dullness caused a decline later of about $2 per ton in both timothy and prairie. It is estimated that about 50 per cent of the timothy hay receipts were graded No. 2 timothy.

A good shipping demand for clover and clover mixed and No. 1 midland prairie hay is reported, but only a light local demand.

Some hay is reported as unsold and carried over on the south-side tracks.

Minneapolis.—Receipts in this market were 53 cars for the week, mostly prairie and mixed grasses. This hay was of good quality, and much of it graded No. 1 and No. 2. The market has been remarkably strong during the past month but was slightly weaker during the past week. The mild weather has caused increased receipts and a less active demand. Local buyers are buying only for their immediate needs, paying only such prices as are necessary to meet the competition of the active shipping demand, most of which this year has been from Montana. It is reported that while there was a good supply of hay harvested in the territory tributary to Minneapolis this year, a great deal of it is yet unbaled. The high cost of baling, the scarcity of labor, and the car shortage have caused prices to remain very firm. The supply often has not been equal to the demand. There is at present a good demand for No. 1 timothy from dairymen and teamsters.

San Francisco.—Receipts have increased greatly during the week over the previous week's receipts. The country trade is active but the city trade only fair.

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